

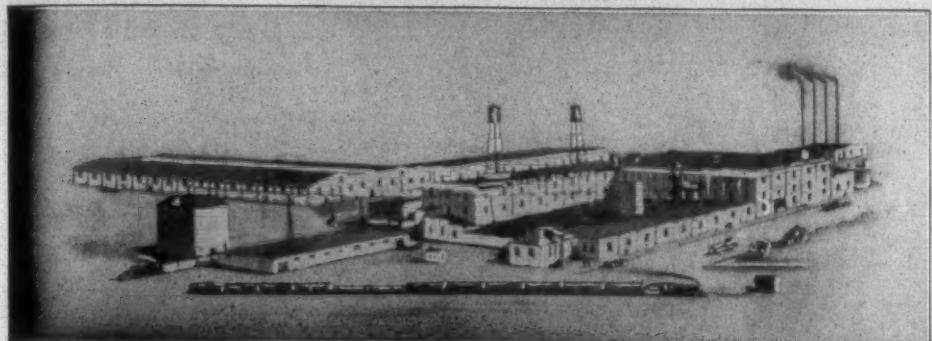
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XXI.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1921

NUMBER 18

VICTOR MILL STARCH — The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Southern Representatives:

James H. Maxwell, Greenville, S. C.

J. J. Iler, Greenville, S. C.

D. H. Wallace, Birmingham, Ala.

Hosiery Shippers: For Strength and Economy Use Fibre

Use this Case to Save on Freight

Its light weight makes it more economical than wooden boxes—and it enables you to cut down substantially on freight costs.

Fibre is stronger and safer than wood, is cheaper in first cost and costs less to ship. Fibre, too, is just as easy a case to pack.

And with no danger of injury to the hands, fibre cases are more quickly handled than wood. That means faster shipments.

Andrews Solid Fibre Containers

Made of high grade, shock-resisting material that seals tight and stays tight. Their smooth, even surface makes hooks unnecessary and insures careful handling all along the line. Damage, losses en route and resulting claims are reduced to the barest minimum. Accurately scored and slotted—always true in shape and dimensions.

Andrews Cases are not only good cases—they possess real advertising value. The Andrews staff of skilled designers and printers, with a modern and completely equipped printshop at their elbows, produce results of a highly distinctive character. Your trade-mark or any other desired matter can be reproduced exactly as you designate.

Get a Line on Prices

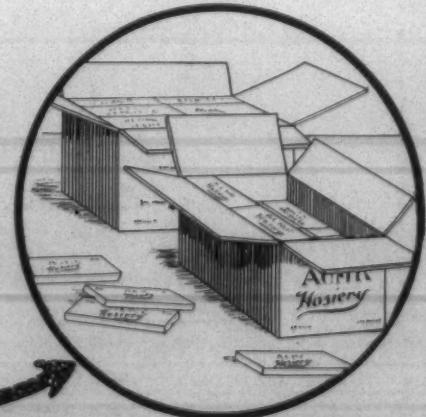
Ask for quotations and complete information on Andrews Solid Fibre Containers and judge for yourself their many advantages. A letter to us today will pay you big tomorrow. Write!

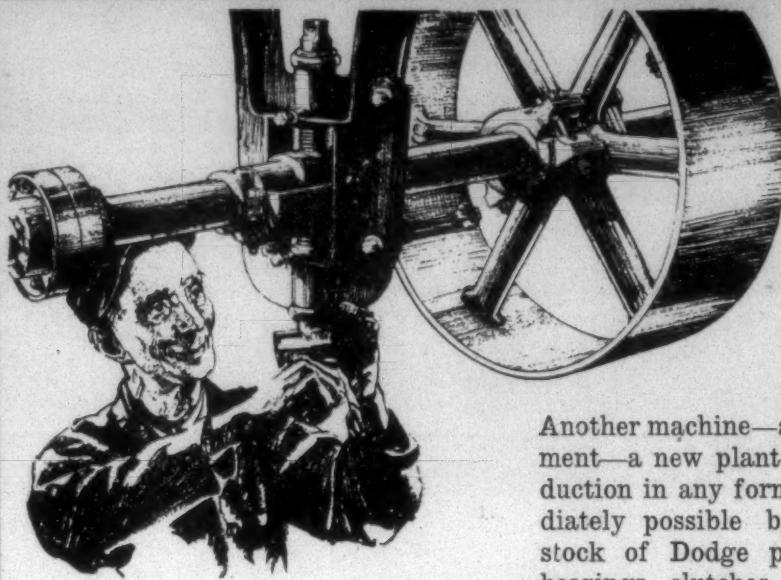
Q. B. ANDREWS CO.,

Box 303 T Chattanooga, Tenn.

The only concern in the world manufacturing every kind and style of wooden, wirebound, corrugated fibre, solid fibre and pasteboard cartons and containers, and owning its own paper mills & sawmills.

Division Sales Offices in the Principal Cities of the United States





DODGE

Products

Carried in Stock!

Another machine—an added department—a new plant—increased production in any form is made immediately possible by our complete stock of Dodge pulleys, hangers, bearings, clutches, couplings, etc. And of another point you may be sure—Dodge equipment will go together right and operate continuously under severe service without the additional expense of worn or broken units which characterizes

other less reliable methods of power distribution.

In practically every shop in America you will find some Dodge equipment; where the possibility of "shut-downs" must be avoided, these factories are usually Dodge equipped thruout.

Whenever conditions demand new equipment quick, rest the whole problem of increased production on us.

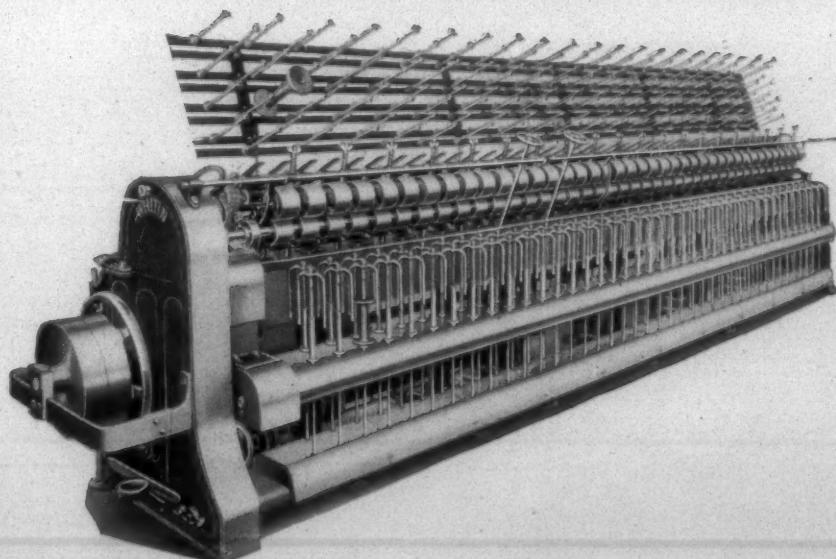
The Textile Mill Supply Company

INCORPORATED 1898
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1831

TEXTILE MACHINERY



Makers of

Worsted
Cone Roving
Frames

Comprising

Reducers
Slubbers
Intermediates
Fine Frames

Descriptive Circulars
on Request.

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS
WHITINSVILLE, MASS., U.S.A.
SOUTHERN OFFICE CHARLOTTE N.C.

European Agent, AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY CORPORATION, 47 de l'Opera, Paris France

Leatheroid

THE FIBRE MILL EQUIPMENT THAT LASTS

Not How Cheap—but how Lasting

THESE are cheaper kinds of mill equipment than Leatheroid, of course. But cheaper in first cost only—not economical in the end.

It isn't how much you pay for a roving can, box or car that counts—it's how often you pay for them.

Leatheroid Fibre Mill Equipment has made a reputation for itself on good service and good appearance—cleanliness and smoothness—light weight and great strength.

Try a few Leatheroid cans, cars or boxes in your mill. Notice how everybody likes them, and the remarkable service they give.

Sold by Leading Southern Mill Supply Houses.

ROGERS FIBRE COMPANY

Leatheroid Sales Division - 1024 Filbert Street, Philadelphia

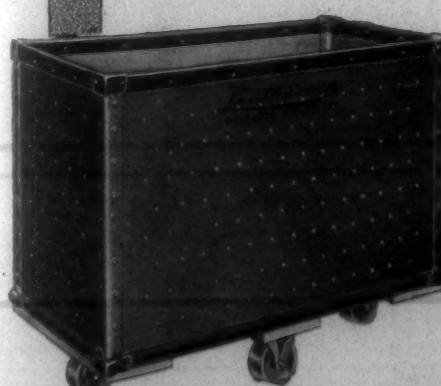
New York - Boston - Kennebunk, Me.



Leatheroid Factory Barrel, Light, durable. Steel top and bottom rims, 4-inch kicking band. Regular size 20x30. Other sizes 16x26, 18x28, 24x36, 24x40.



Leatheroid Mill Box. The standard box for mills and factories. Unusually strong; careful construction throughout; steel-over-wood top rim, protecting corner angles; made in 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 bushel sizes.



Leatheroid Steel Clad Car. Four inside smooth walls of heavy Leatheroid fibre; outside covered with light steel closely riveted; steel-over-wood top rim; self-oiling wheels.



Leatheroid Roving Can. Smooth as glass—tough as horn; no seams to open up; rolled over top.

Combination Doffing Car. Has Fixed and Loose Box; all fibre boxes or steel and fibre boxes. Extra steel reinforcing at all wear points; platform has $\frac{1}{8}$ " steel frame; self-oiling wheels.



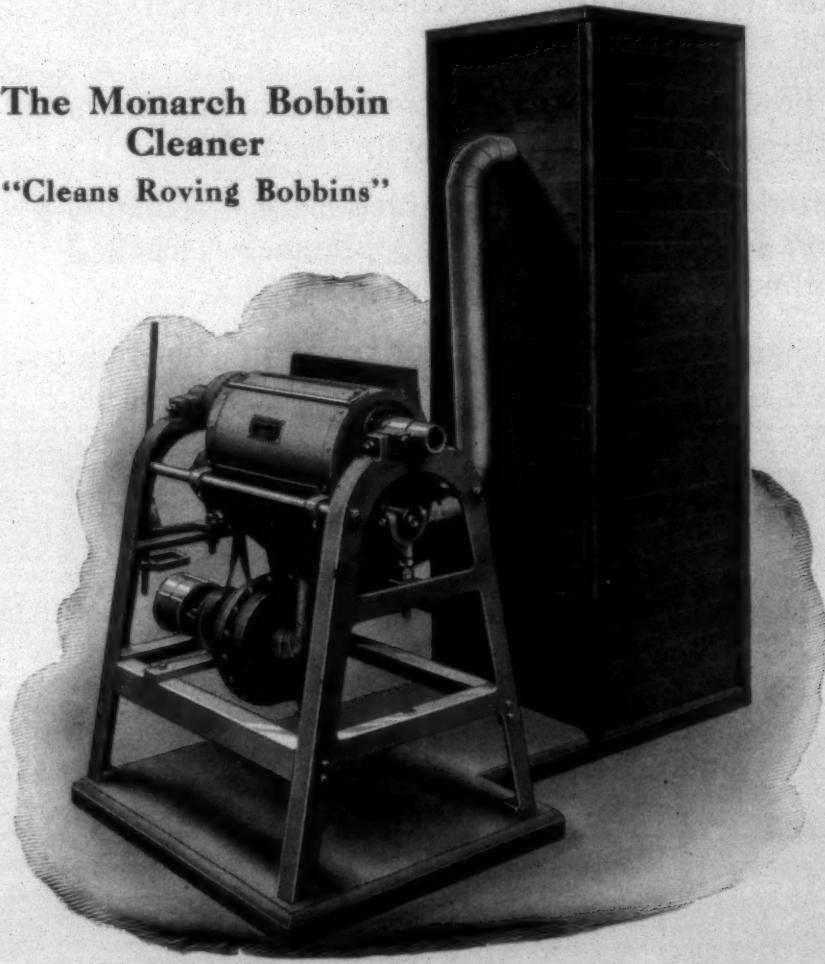
Leatheroid Warehouse Car. Made of heavy fibre with steel-over-wood top rim. Patented ribbed steel bottom band—the only construction in which the body of the car is actually riveted to the wood bottom at the four corners; self-oiling wheels.



Saves TIME, BOBBINS and WASTE

Enables Spinners to run Additional Machinery

**The Monarch Bobbin
Cleaner**
"Cleans Roving Bobbins"



Scores of these ma-
chines are being
operated by
Southern Mills

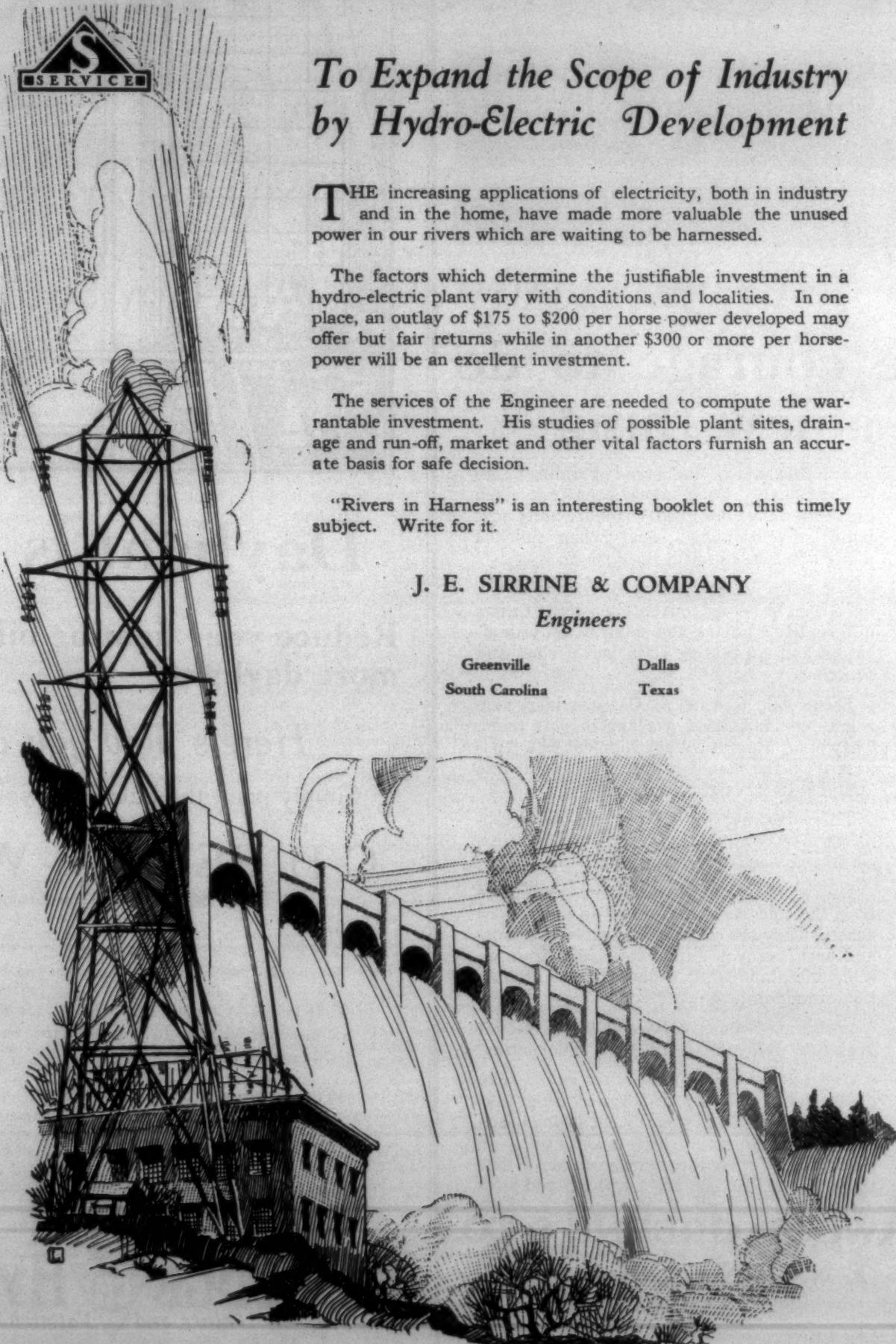
Simple in Construction.
No complicated parts to
get out of order.

One machine will clean
the bobbins from forty to
fifty thousand spindles.

For Detailed Information Write

Monarch Bobbin Cleaner Co.
UNION, S. C.

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE ENGINEER



*To Expand the Scope of Industry
by Hydro-Electric Development*

THE increasing applications of electricity, both in industry and in the home, have made more valuable the unused power in our rivers which are waiting to be harnessed.

The factors which determine the justifiable investment in a hydro-electric plant vary with conditions and localities. In one place, an outlay of \$175 to \$200 per horse power developed may offer but fair returns while in another \$300 or more per horse-power will be an excellent investment.

The services of the Engineer are needed to compute the warrantable investment. His studies of possible plant sites, drainage and run-off, market and other vital factors furnish an accurate basis for safe decision.

"Rivers in Harness" is an interesting booklet on this timely subject. Write for it.

J. E. SIRRINE & COMPANY
Engineers

Greenville
South Carolina

Dallas
Texas



New 35,000 spindle spinning mill for the manufacture of combed yarns with storeroom for 10,000 bales of cotton. International Cotton Mills, Lowell Division, Lowell, Mass.

The courage to do a new thing

Far too many industrial buildings are conventional. They have been conceived conventionally, designed conventionally and built conventionally. And when finished many are just so much floor space.

For many years Lockwood, Greene & Co. have been breaking conventions, doing things differently, studying the spirit of an organization and expressing it in brick, steel and concrete.

Lockwood, Greene & Co. consider surroundings and build a plant to suit them. They study the future development of a business from the manufacturer's viewpoint and "build with foresight."

This breaking of old conventions establishes new conventions. And the process, continued, spells progress.

Lockwood-Greene conceptions are more than the cold manipulation of so much floor space. They are correct from an engineering and architectural standpoint, right from an economic standpoint, sound from a production standpoint.

Lockwood-Greene service is complete. It goes into every phase of your undertaking.

And such service, full rounded as it is, can be rendered only by an organization that knows by actual *experience* what to do in each case—an organization with imagination—an organization with the courage to do a new thing. Our representative will tell you how.



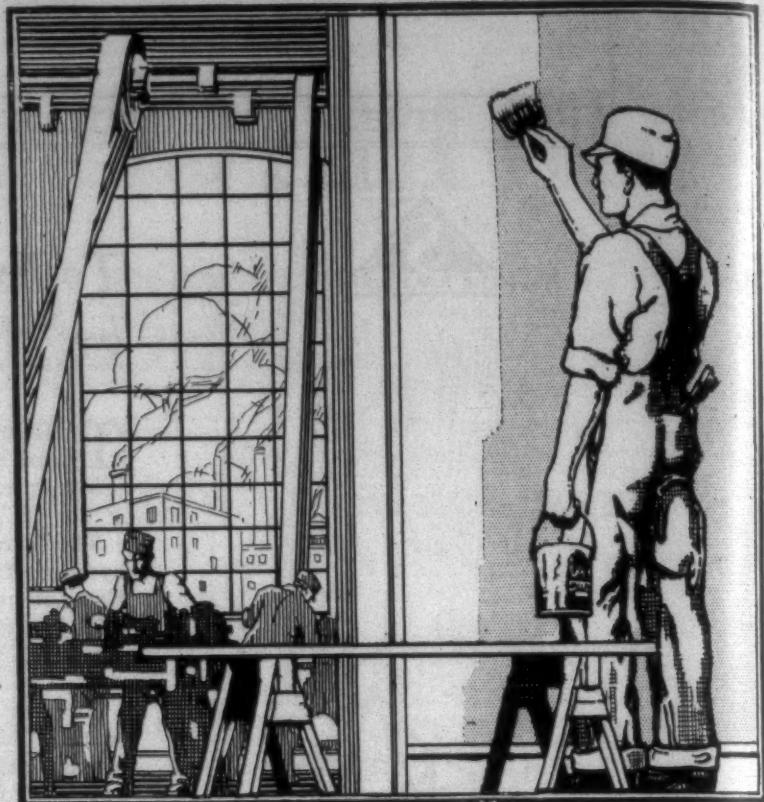
BUILDING WITH FORESIGHT

LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO. ENGINEERS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 60 Federal Street, BOSTON

BOSTON DETROIT	ATLANTA CLEVELAND	CHICAGO CHARLOTTE	NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA
-------------------	----------------------	----------------------	--------------------------

SANTIAGO, CHILE
LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, MONTREAL
COMPAGNIE LOCKWOOD GREENE, PARIS, FRANCE



Daylight is Free

Reduce your lighting bills by using more daylight.

Here's how you do it:

Simply paint the interior of your plant with

C-H PERMA-WHITE

A Gloss Mill White That Stays White

The difference in your lighting bills will soon pay for the entire paint job. From then on what you save is velvet.

C-H Perma-White has great covering capacity and it stays permanently white. Its smooth, dirt resistant surface is easily washed.

Write or wire our Charlotte Branch for quotations. We also carry in stock at Charlotte a complete line of C-H Paints and Varnishes, as well as window and building glass of every description.

COOLEDGE CH HYGRADE
Paints and Varnishes

F. J. COOLEDGE & SONS

CHARLOTTE

SAVANNAH

Oldest Manufacturers of pure paints, stains and varnishes in the South.

Largest dealers in plate, window and building glass in the South.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 39-41 S. CHURCH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MAR. 3, 1879.

VOLUME NUMBER XXI

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1921

NUMBER 18

Needed Reforms in the Ginning, Baling and Compressing of Cotton

(The following paper, prepared by Albert L. Scott, vice-president of Lockwood, Greene & Co., and Fessenden S. Blanchard, assistant treasurer of the Pacific Mills, was read by the former at the World Cotton Conference held in Manchester, England.)

It is impossible to consider the problem of improving the methods of ginning, baling, and compressing cotton without considering the whole general question of the handling of cotton in the South. For example, baling requirements hinge upon storage facilities, and compression problems cannot be considered apart from the transportation.

Many reforms have been advocated, but often without proper consideration of how to meet the practical difficulties in the way. We are shown the errors of Utopia but are not provided with a boat, and a compass, in case the way gets foggy. We cannot pretend here to do more than to point the way to improvement and to suggest what seems to be the first steps in the right direction.

In the first place, what are the chief economic losses under the present system? We have all seen the American bale as it lies exposed on the farms and in the markets of the South, and we know what it looks like when it reaches the mill. But are the losses really as great as appears?

We shall try to point out what some of the chief losses mean and give evidence of their seriousness. It may be that some of them are inevitable, but let us look at the situation as it exists and then see what we can do about it.

At the gin the first mechanical attack on the fibre takes place. Ginning wet, or too rapid ginning, means rough, wasty, and weak cotton, with often a lower price to the farmer, and with losses in production, accompanied by extra waste at the mill. The failure to install modern cleaning attachments means a lower grade, often a lower price to the farmer, and extra waste at the mill. Mixed packed bales mean a loss to the farmer or merchant, due to the necessity of separating

and rebaling, or a loss to the mill warehouse, 94 lbs. to 492. from cockled or weak yarn.

The question of bagging must be considered in connection with storage facilities. If cotton is to be stored in the open, open mesh, heavy jute bagging probably is desirable, without further attention during at least as far as to the compress.

For if cotton is to be allowed to get wet, it must be allowed to dry easily, even at the cost of collecting more dirt and stain. But with proper storage a much lighter weight, adequately woven bagging would be cleaner. The present jute bagging is, however, often used a number of times and becomes so weak that it is easily ripped by hooks or hand.

From five to two samplings per bale may be necessary in order to dispose of the crop, but it means a direct loss of three or four pounds per bale—including weight of samples and trimmings—and it also means the later expense of patching at the compress—often carelessly done. The fire hazard from exposed sample holes is also a factor to be remembered.

Country damage from exposure in the open is probably the greatest economic loss to which the American bale is exposed. The farmer often has a theory that a little added weight won't do any harm and at any rate the cotton will dry out all right. Let us look into this a little more closely.

From November, 1918, to June, 1919, the Western Weighing and Inspection Bureau, under the auspices of the United States Department of Agriculture, conducted a test at Little Rock, Arkansas, on seven bales of cotton. A copy of the report of this test is given in full in the appendix to this paper, but we shall mention the salient points here. Each bale was weighed periodically from Nov. 25, 1918, to June 13, 1919, and weekly weather observation were made. On the latter date the weights were taken after the cotton had been picked and put into condition—the damaged part thus being removed. The losses in weight on each bale were as follows:

Bale No. 1—Fully protected in about the losses to warrant serious

Bale No. 2—Exposed on Dunnage

a week, 487 lbs. to 480.

Bale No. 3—On Dunnage on edge stored in the open, open mesh, heavy covered with tarpaulin and left jute bagging probably is desirable, without further attention during at least as far as to the compress. test, 489 lbs. to 485.

Bale No. 4—Flat on ground during entire test surface down at all times, 492 lbs. to 260.

Bale No. 5—On end of ground during entire test, same surface down at all times, 505 lbs. to 385.

Bale No. 6—On edge of ground during entire test, same surface down at all times, 503 lbs. to 433.

Bale No. 7—On edge of ground, turned from time to time, at least once a week, 495 lbs. to 473.

These figures speak for themselves.

The Memphis Terminal Corporation estimates that during the 1919-1920 crop (an unusually wet year) about one-third of all bales received were damaged, on an average about 25 pounds per bale or about an 8-pound average for each bale received. During the 1918-19 crop they estimated an average of 5 pounds per bale.

Somebody pays for country damage: farmer, merchant, railroad, shipper, bank or mill.

Country damage is almost a total loss. Excessive moisture means that somebody pays the price of cotton for water, and it means that someone pays the unnecessary freight.

Actual figures taken from the records of a Southern mill show an average loss during the years 1919 and 1920 between the shipping

weights of 8 pounds per bale and between the receiving weights and the picker weights of 14 pounds per bale. The first loss falls on the shipper, the second loss on the mill. In the case of a Northern mill from which we have the actual figures, most of the loss in weight occurred in the case of a Northern mill from which we have the actual figures, 1919, and weakly weather observation were made. On the latter date the weights were taken after the cotton had reached the mill warehouse, and the cost was borne by the mill. During the year 1920 the loss in transit was 3.3 lbs. per bale and in the mill 5.3 lbs. per bale.

We think we have said enough

consideration of the situation. Excessive handling, inadequate compression and thus high transportation costs are among the other evils which exist. The American bale of cotton has long been the object of unfavorable comment the world over. What can be done about it?

Many reforms have been suggested. Before making our own suggestions let us briefly examine these reforms: bearing in mind their possibility of attainment—human nature being what it is.

1. Gin Compression—either into square or round bales. Most advocates of reform come to gin compression sooner or later. The subject is such a large and important one that it requires a very careful study in itself and we can do no more here than touch upon a few of the arguments pro and con. Cotton is ordinarily pressed at the gin to a density of about 12 pounds per cubic foot; then taken, usually not over 200 miles, to a compress, where it is compressed to about 22½ pounds—the railroads making a difference in the freight rate between compressed and uncompressed cotton sufficient to pay the cost of production. Advocates of gin compression argue that if cotton were compressed to about 34 pounds at the gin, sampled before the bagging was put on, covered with neat, lightweight bagging, and shipped to concentration points and then to the mill, there would be a tremendous saving in unnecessary handling and sampling, in freight rates, appearance and condition of the package, etc.

On the other hand it is pointed out that in the South there are over 20,000 gins which cost only a few thousand dollars and cannot afford to install high density presses—even if it could be shown the ginner that he would gain something by it. It is stated that if the number of gins were reduced too much, the farmers would have to haul their seed cotton too far. Then there is the sampling difficulty. Except in the case of the round bale, if cotton is to be sampled again after leaving the gin it will have to go without patching or else be rebaled. If it

is not sampled the problem of sale and distribution is made extremely difficult for buyers are suspicious of samples not drawn under their own supervision, and proper regulation of sampling and protection of samples would be extremely difficult to enforce. Furthermore, unless cotton is to be adequately stored, there is great danger that the highly compressed cotton, left in the open, will retain its moisture until the bale becomes more easily damaged—without the drying effect of the greater amount of air which remains in the present bale as it leaves the gin.

Gin compression is ideal if it can overcome these difficulties. Despite all these objections we believe it will gradually spread, as the number of gins decreases and as new and larger gins under stronger control become more common. Figures compiled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that the number of active ginners has decreased from 26,234 in 1910 to 18,426 in 1920—a reduction of almost a third. This reduction in ginning establishments has been made possible by better roads, by the motor truck, and by a growing appreciation by the farmers and ginners of the need for better ginning and the economic advantage of a gin centrally located, preferably on a railroad where cotton buyers can come and where both seed and lint are readily salable.

We do not wish here to take sides on this much debated question of gin compression. As stated, we believe it will gradually spread by evolution. But we do believe it will help much to advocate it here as the next step in the line of progress.

2. High density baling at the compress is another reform with many advocates. It would not meet the question of country damage but it would mean a saving in car and shipping space. From the mill point of view we can see no real evidence of greater injury to the fibre from high density compression, and there is no serious difficulty in opening such bales. There are several different high density devices and we shall not enter into a discussion of the merits and demerits of each. One device which has been developed can be installed on existing compresses at a small cost, with practically no reduction in the speed of compression, and with the attainment of a density which allows a loading of over 100 bales to the 36 foot box car—or over 25 per cent more than at present. However, unless railroads make a difference between carload and less than carload rates there will not be a radical spread of the use of high density compression.

3. Improved warehousing is another reform which is widely advocated and which aims at the most serious evils—though, as in the case of gin compression, the practical difficulties are very great. There has recently been considerable improvement in this respect, especially along the lines of improved facilities at the compress. But the big problem is to protect the cotton while it is in the hands of the farmer or country merchant. It will take many dry cotton. The burden of expense

years to persuade the farmers and local merchants to ship their cotton to large warehouses in concentration points. At other times farmers are more likely to want to keep their cotton under their own eyes. We shall suggest later what we consider to be the best practical way to bring about improvement in protecting the bale.

4. Other reforms advocated are as follows:

Buying net weights. This in itself would seem to do little good to Northern mills who buy on basis of 4.8 per cent tare or about 24 pounds, as the present inadequate storage and the necessity of patching seem to require almost as much as 2½ pounds of bagging, at least up to the compress. The question of rebaling with a lighter covering at the compress, and the possible reduction of the 6 per cent tare allowance by European mills will be mentioned later.

Sampling at gins by standard methods has been discussed in connection with gin compression. Uniform gin boxes is a reform being gradually adopted and uniform tare will be more likely to come about if all mills—American and European—will buy on the same basis.

But all these suggested reforms come short of the mark and no one of them offers the solution of our problem. The difficulty lies deeper than this or that reform. It lies in the character and education of the cotton planter and in his relation to the spinner.

The average cotton planter does not appreciate the value of better ginning, better baling, better warehousing and less waste from sampling because he does not see the effect of these bad conditions reflected in his pocketbook. Without evident economic advantage reform comes slowly and, in our opinion, there will come no great improvement in the handling of cotton until it becomes distinct and easily recognizable advantage to the farmers and ginners to improve their methods.

The spinners of the world share with the farmers the losses of the present system, and since they are, generally speaking, better organized and possessed of more means, it is they who should bring vigorous pressure for reform. Real reform can only come as a result of education. The responsibility for this education must largely fall upon the spinners.

But the question is asked, "Why do you put the burden for reforms upon the manufacturer? His duty is to manufacture the cotton, not to grow or gin, or warehouse, or merchandise, or transport it. Any activity on the part of the manufacturer will be resented by the planter, or the ginner, or the cotton merchant. You had better leave 'well enough alone,'" they say—"bad as it is."

This seems fair enough on the surface, but on more reflection the answer is clearly seen. It is the spinners who consume the cotton and it is they who are in a position to show clearly—in dollars and cents —what it means to them to have well ginned, well handled, clean and dry cotton. The burden of expense

for the mishandling of the crop falls but remotely on ginner, compressor and merchant. Poor bagging shows an extra profit to the ginner, excessive sampling and the "city crop" means a profit to various other interests, and excessive tare show a profit to the merchant. But the loss to the farmer or manufacturer from poor ginning, country damage, excessive moisture, or mixed staple, is a real and vital and daily thing. They should, therefore, bestir themselves to see what can be done.

We suggest the following specific reforms:

1. Closer and more frequent contact between representatives of the mills and growers and merchants. If individual mills would more frequently send men South to study conditions, we are convinced that the mills would not only benefit themselves but would do a great deal of good to the industry as a whole.

2. A more carefully organized effort on the part of manufacturers' associations to keep in close touch with, and to assist, farmers' associations and other organizations who are trying to improve conditions.

For instance, the Arkansas Profitable Farming Bureau spends a great deal of time in educating the farmers. Mr. H. M. Cottrell of this organization is continually traveling around among the farmers of Arkansas, visiting hundreds of small towns, getting interested audiences. He tries to tell them what it means to the spinner to have uneven staple, mixed packs, low grades, roughly ginned cotton, but he wants to know the facts. It is his opinion that no one has an idea how much good it would do among the farmers if these things could be definitely told them, in some easily understood way, so that they could see how the mills were affected, and if it could be shown them how in the long run it all means a loss to them. Spinners should help such men as Mr. Cottrell to get the facts.

Mr. Coker of Hartsville, S. C., yields a fine influence among the farmers of that section. He and others doing constructive work of this kind should be assisted also in every way possible.

There have already been taken some steps looking towards a closer co-operation between the spinners of America and the planters. Both the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association have passed the resolution appropriating \$15,000 each per year for the development of better relations and a better understanding between growers and manufacturers. (See appendix for these resolutions).

This is a step in the right direction and we urge that these plans be carried into execution.

3. We believe that the most practical place to start the campaign for the better storage of cotton is on the farm, and we believe that every effort should be made to urge the growers to put cotton under rough shelter on the farms—even on skids under a tarpaulin if nothing better. As already shown in the damage tests mentioned bale No. 3, which was covered in this way, suf-

ficed no appreciable damage.

4. We urge more care by the mills in the classing of cotton and the recognition in price of differences in character, smoothness, moisture, etc., as well as in differences of staple and grade. The policy of some mills of interesting themselves too much in the price of the cotton, saving a small fraction of a cent almost all costs, and not properly recognizing differences in quality, is at the root of much of the difficulty in bringing about reform. Of course, bales which are distinctly not up to contract in the main features of grade and staple are usually sent to the Treasurer by the classer to be rejected. But the man who buys the cotton is frequently not sufficiently familiar with the relative differences in the value of the cotton that does "get by." If all the mills would pay a little more to shippers who ship cotton which much more than "gets by," and if they would pay a little less to shippers whose cotton barely "gets by," there would be a direct incentive to improvement which would ultimately reach back to the farmer.

These differences all involve careful and continuous experimental research by the mills as to what differences in price it pays them to make, for differences in quality and condition.

5. We urge that the mills directly or through their organizations take more of an interest in ginning, with a view to aiding farmers, ginners, and merchants to know the effect of various cleaning devices on the strength of the fibre. For instance, it ought to be clearly known as to whether double ginning weakens the cotton and if so to what extent.

6. We urge careful consideration by the manufacturers' associations of the desirability of rebaling at the compresses with lighter bagging, and buying net weights. This was suggested at the last World Cotton Conference by Mr. W. D. Nesbitt of Birmingham, Alabama, and should be looked into.

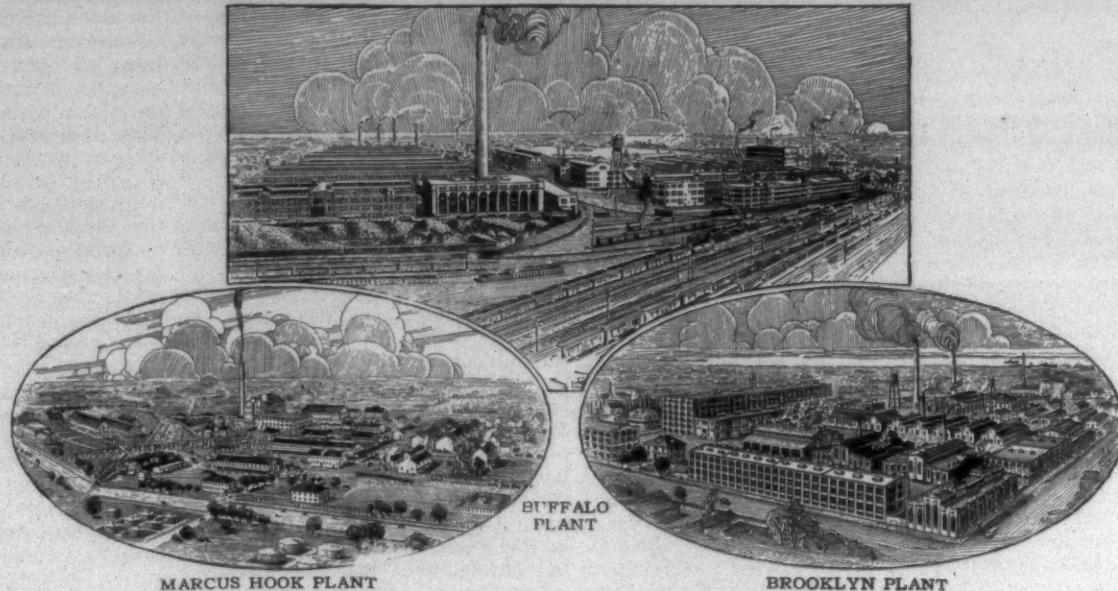
7. We recommend that European spinners consider seriously the question of buying on 4.8 per cent tare basis, as New England spinners do.

8. We urge that manufacturers take up with the railroads and other interests the question of making difference in favor of a carload rate on cotton—to bring high density compression, and save car space.

What is needed in the cotton industry is a broader perspective and straight thinking along sound economic lines. Resolutions in themselves are of little value. The difficulties are so great that they cannot be overcome by resolutions even so representative a body as this.

If men interested in the cotton industry, from whatever angle, can learn to look at their own fields in terms of the common good—which means their own good in the long run—improvement will surely come. We need have no fear for the future.

We complain of the shortness of life, yet we often waste more time than we use.



Prompt Service

ONE of the things that the textile manufacturer demands from dyestuff manufacturers is prompt delivery of his requirements.

This can only be guaranteed when an extensive study has been made by the dyestuff manufacturer of the needs of the textile trades, and when he has balanced his manufacturing processes so that he has on hand, at all times, a sufficient surplus of stock to meet all probable requirements.

The National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., in its research organization, has made this study and carries a supply of dyestuffs which enables it to make prompt deliveries of all ordinary demands.

National Aniline and Chemical Co., Inc.

21 Burling Slip, New York

Akron
Boston
Chicago
Hartford
Charlotte

Montreal
Toronto
Providence
Philadelphia
San Francisco

THE FIRST AND LARGEST
MAKERS of COAL-TAR DYES
IN AMERICA

NATIONAL
U.S.A.
DYES

NATIONAL
U.S.A.
DYES

NATIONAL DYES

New Places for Growing Cotton.

A permanent British organization for the purpose of developing cotton growing within the Empire is to be known as the Empire Growing Corporation. It marks the attempt of Great Britain to reach out for economic independence in the matter of raw material for an industry that is one of the fundamentals of her industrial power. In a political light, this step is also significant because it will tend to bring together the constituent units of the Empire through the interchange of products.

Throughout the last one hundred and twenty years, or since the cotton industry was first organized in factories in England, Britain has imported approximately three-fourths of the total quantity of her raw cotton supplies from the United States; the remaining one-fourth coming from India, Egypt and the British West Indies. Financial support for the encouragement of cotton growing within the empire will be more generous in the future, as is indicated in the provision of £200,000 for such development this year, as compared with an item of £10,000 that appeared in last year's budget.

It would be a bold man, declares Commercial Attaché Alfred P. Dennis, who would prophesy at the present day as to what this effort will mean ten years hence in supplying the mills of Lancashire with raw material. British experts figure the normal increase in the world's cotton consumption at about 500,000 bales a year. He says it is in point of cotton production, with

doubtful if the most hopeful proponents of cotton growing within the Empire anticipate a net expansion of more than this amount a year in the outturn of British-grown cotton.

In other words, the efforts now under way to stimulate the production of British-grown cotton will not, under normal conditions, more than keep pace with the world's increasing demands. It may be concluded, therefore, that while increased cotton production within the Empire may serve to check swelling demands by Lancashire upon American sources of supply, so far as world markets for American cotton are concerned no diminution in demand may be anticipated as a result of the British campaign.

In surveying the British cotton areas under production and those considered available for cotton-growing, Mr. Dennis points out that the economic dislocations brought about by the war have not only served to emphasize the need but have at the same time opened new opportunities for tropical agricultural development. One may advert, in connection with this, to the extension of British control, through mandate or otherwise, over such promising areas as Mesopotamia and Tanganyika. These countries, however, must be ranked with Rhodesia and Nyasaland rather as favorable prospects, and distinguished from lands where cotton has been grown for years, such as India and Egypt.

Under normal conditions, India ranks second after the United States

an annual crop running to some four or five million bales of 400 pounds each. Indian cotton is inferior in quality and the yield per acre has always been small. In typical pre-war years India had 23,000,000 acres in cotton, compared with America's 36,000,000 acres.

Steps have been taken by the Government to improve the quality of the product and to increase the yield per acre, but it is worth while noting that practically none of India's raw cotton is employed by Lancashire spinners. Experts, however, are of the opinion that a quality of cotton comparable in many respects to Egyptian long staple can be grown in certain sections of India, notably in Sind, under irrigation.

Until some remedy is found for the unsatisfactory conditions of drainage in the Nile Delta, the production of Egyptian cotton will probably average about 5,000,000 cantars, of 100 pounds each, yearly. When reclamation and irrigation projects now under consideration have been put through, the Egyptian production may be raised by some 3,500,000 cantars. Cotton growing in the Sudan has been started, and the development there is described as simply one of irrigation. A barrage of the Blue Nile is to be undertaken which will in time make possible the irrigation of some 300,000 acres of land in the Gozira as a first instalment, with prospects of a further increase of about 1,000,000 acres suitable for cotton growing. Assuming a production of 300 pounds to the acre, which is not extravagant, this region would add 225,000 bales

of 400 pounds to Egypt's annual crop.

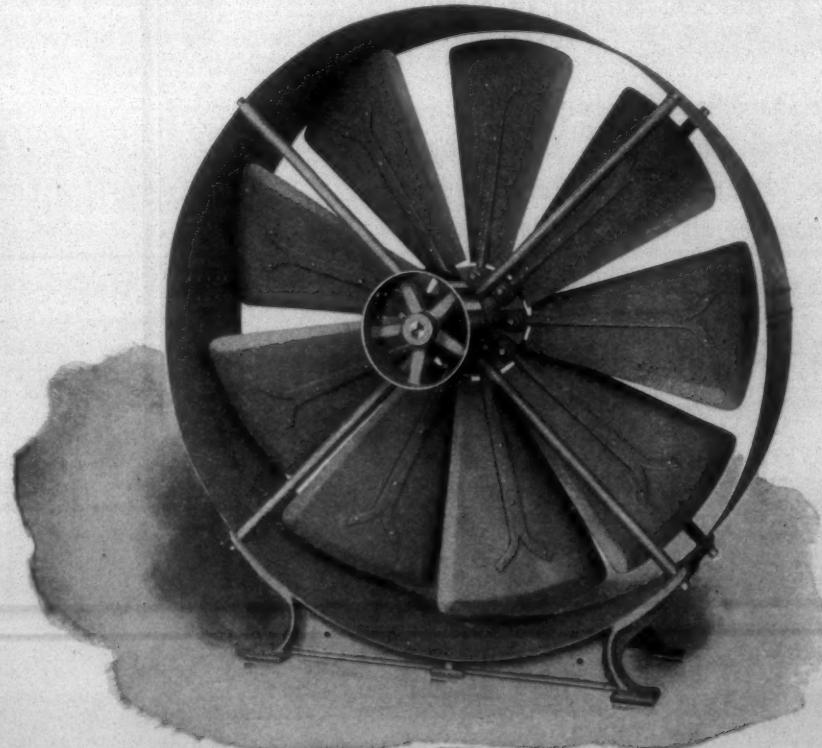
In Uganda, British East Africa, a few years' work has resulted in a production of 250,000 bales, and an estimate of 1,000,000 bales has been placed on the output before many years. Nigeria is credited with great possibilities, but the main difficulties about agricultural production in equatorial Africa have to do with labor and transportation. There is also the problem of interesting people of low culture in any enterprise that does not yield immediate results in increasing their food supply. As cotton cannot be eaten, its production is said to hold small attraction for the natives.

Cotton growing in Mesopotamia is in its experimental stage, and yet production on a large scale is promised this year. Seed farms have been laid out for the purpose of providing the required supply of commercial seed. In the experiments a cotton not unlike the best Egyptian strains and altogether suitable to Lancashire has been grown in Mesopotamia. Climatically and from the standpoint of soil and irrigation there seems to be no special obstacle to the production of a cotton in the valleys of the Tigris and the Euphrates comparable to the types produced in Egypt.—Bulletin of National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Happy marriages usually result when love is mixed with a little common sense.

When a man is weighed by others he is usually found wanting to dispute the figures.

Pure Air Increases Production



B. F. PERKINS & SON, Inc.

A STUFFY, poorly ventilated workroom besides being harmful to the health of operatives, has an ill-effect on their productiveness, which means a direct loss to you.

Better remedy these conditions by installing the All Steel Fan, either motor or pulley driven.

::

::

Holyoke, Mass.

LOOM FIXING

Written exclusively for Southern Textile Bulletin by "Old Fixer", a man who has had long & varied experience in this work

1—The Picker Stick.

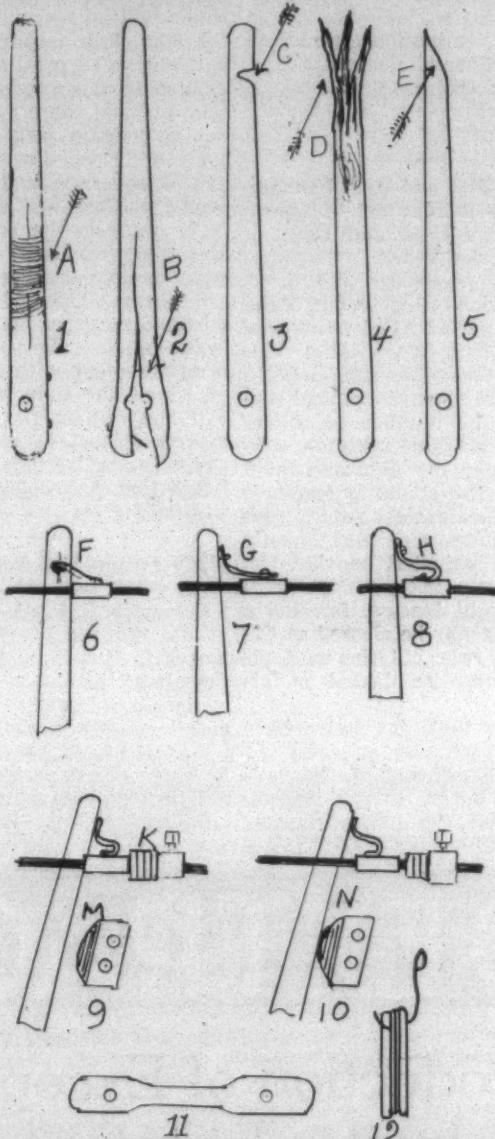
I have been a weaver, loom fixer, second hand and overseer for many years and may be able to write a few interesting and instructing articles on loom fixing. I recollect that when I was first promoted to the grade of a loom fixer I was greatly benefitted by a little outside help. I think that I would not have succeeded in keeping my section of looms in running condition if it had not been for the timely assistance of an experienced loom fixer who was in charge of the section of looms adjoining mine. I followed a man who had been careless in his work. The first loom I was called upon to fix was picking hard and throwing out the shuttle every few minutes. I started to give the loom a general overhauling and was about to tighten the driving belt as green fixers often do, even when a general overhauling or a tightening of the belt are unnecessary, when my friend, the loom fixer of the next section, happened to pass by. He started the loom, lightly touched the lay and in a moment detected just where the trouble was by the feeling of the running loom. He pointed out a split picker stick which the fixer before me had wound with belt lacing as at A figure 1. The fractured condition of the stick caused the stick loss of motion, resulting in an uneven delivery of the power against the picker. Hence there was not too much power on the picking motion which caused the shuttle to be thrown, but there was too much unevenness of the throw to make up for which increased power was required and this increased power threw out the shuttle.

We removed the picker stick and replaced it with a new one, properly adjusted the sweep strap and power, and the shuttle was not thrown out again. My next case was easy, as the stick was broken at the bottom as at B figure 2. I replaced the broken stick with a new one and walked proudly away only to have the girl call me again to find the stick again broken. So I got my friend to examine the loom and he soon showed me where the trouble was. The sweep was too long. The sweep strap was too short and therefore the stick was drawn up against the bunter of the loom at every pick. The strain on the stick was sustained a fraction after the stick had reached the bunter, and this of course broke the stick. So it was explained to me how to reduce the sweep so as to remove the strain on the stick before the stick reached the packing of the bunter. In another case the stick was worn in two where it contacted with the picker as at C figure 3. This was caused by too much leather packing on the picker rod next the shuttle boxes and not enough packing in the bunter. The lack of packing in the bunter allowed the stick to strike the picker at every turn of the loom,

thereby gradually wearing the wood pose. I have seen a strap put on away in the picker stick as shown, as at F figure 6, in which case the strap is too short, so that when the loom picks and the picker is being forced along the rod, the short strap causes the stick and picker to bind. This strains the strap and will break it soon. It also causes the stick to fall back slowly, due to the friction and binding, so that in case the shuttle boxes are working, the picker might not clear the box and stop the loom. Some straps are put on as at G figure 7, which is a shiftless way. I like the method in figure 8 best. Here the strap H is provided with considerable flexibility owing to the turn it makes from the picker to the screw in the stick.

A new stick was provided and the trouble ceased at once. First of all, the management should furnish good picker sticks for the loom fixer. I have had to contend with sticks containing knots and other defects. If good sticks are furnished, and the fixer uses judgment in adjustments, there ought not to be a very great wastage in picker sticks.

The little item of picker straps is of more importance than many sup-



This gives the picker and strap just enough play to prevent binding and at the same time the picker is drawn full back in place to clear the boxes when the stick recedes. Figure 9 shows the manner in which picker of high grade manufacture are prematurely destroyed as well as the picker stock made to wear out more quickly. The bunter on the frame of the loom is designated m. This bunter is supposed to be kept well packed with leather or other packing for the purpose of receiving the force of the blow of the picker stick at each revolution of the loom.

But in some cases the packing placed on the picker rod as at k, is too great and the picker strikes this packing before the stick contacts with the packing in the bunter below. Consequently the picker and top of the stick receive the force of the blow and one or the other is obliged to give way soon. Whereas, if the adjustment is made as in figure 10, the force of the blow of the stick is received on the packing in the bunter n, as intended by the builders of the loom, and neither picker nor stick will be prematurely damaged. It is a good plan to utilize discarded picker sticks for sweep strap sticks by cutting out the form as in figure 11, and boring a hole at either end for the bolts to fasten the sweep straps. Figure 12 is a suggestion of a wire hook, hung near the bench with a dozen or so picker straps ready for use. Old pieces of belting can be cut to picker strap proportions and kept in stock.

Old Fixer.

(Continued Next Week.)

**Picker Sticks
Spools
Skewers
Binders
Loom Supplies**

**Ivey M'fg Co.
Hickory, N. C.**

Emmons Loom Harness Company

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs Warps and Leice Reeds,
Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard

Heddles

LAWRENCE, MASS.

N. C. Cotton Manufacturers Meet Next Week.

The Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina is making elaborate plans for their annual meeting at Battery Park Hotel at Asheville, N. C., next Friday and Saturday, July 8 and 9. An unusually large attendance is expected according to reports from Hunter Marshall, Jr., Charlotte, N. C., who is secretary of the association. Following is the program:

Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina,

Friday, July 8, 10:00 A. M.

Friday Morning Session.

Convention Called to Order by T. C. Leak, President.

Opening Prayer.

Address—"The Forgotten Man," (By J. L. Rhinehardt, Second Hand Dr. Jno. E. White, President Anderson College, Anderson, S. C.)

Address—Hon. Cameron Morrison, Governor of North Carolina.

Address—T. C. Leak, President.

Report of Secretary and Treasurer.

Report of Standing Committees.

Appoint of Committees—Nomination, Resolution.

Adjournment.

Friday Afternoon Session—3 O'clock

Address—L. D. Tyson, Knoxville, Tenn.

Adjournment.

Informal Banquet—7:45 P. M.

Battery Park Hotel.

Members, Their Families, and

Friends of the Association.

Presiding—T. C. Leak, President, Rockingham, N. C.

Music.

Address—"The Looking Glass," correctly so that they will give full length to the ends.
Dr. D. W. Daniels, Clemson College, S. C.

Saturday, July 9, 10:00 A. M.

Address—Hon. Josephus Daniels, Ex-Secretary of Navy, Raleigh, N. C.

General Discussion by members on matters of interest to the mills.

Report of Committee on Resolution.

Report of Nomination Committee.

Report of Special Committees.

Election of Officers.

Unfinished Business.

Adjournment.

What is the Best and Most Economical Way to Reduce the Number of Rollers Used and Get Good Work.

Address—"The Forgotten Man," (By J. L. Rhinehardt, Second Hand Spinning Room, at April Overseers' Meeting, Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., Whitmire, S. C.)

The best and most economical way of reducing the number of rollers used may be summed up under several heads, but the first and main object about the spinning frame is to see that the inside bolster, traveler ring, guide wire and spindle are properly adjusted so that the end will stay up, not pull tight, and having the right tension, forming a balloon. This may be classed as the most general rule, but the most direct causes may be classed as follows:

First: See that the roller bars are properly set. By so doing all

strain will be relieved of the rollers.

Second: Set the roving frames

properly saddled and weighted. By doing so the stirrups will not rub the steel rollers.

Third: See that the rollers are properly cleaned and all chokes removed. If this is complied with the roller will be given its full speed.

Fifth: Run a roller as long as it will give good results in front, then change to the middle or back section and run there as long as possible and obtain good results.

Sixth: Keep down all hard ends and double roving from the card room, as they will cause a groove to be made in the roller, making it absolutely worthless to be used in front, middle or back.

Seventh: The last and most important question that confronts us is the oiling. The rollers should be properly oiled with the right kind of oil all the time, as the light oil will run out on the leather roller, making it useless, also causing the roller to run dry before oiling again. I find that A No. 3-0 and A No. 5-0 non-fluid gives the best results.

50,276 Cotton Mill Workers in S. C.

Columbia, S. C.—A slight decrease in the number of cotton mill employees in this State is noted in the reports of the cotton mill inspectors

to the State Department of Industry and Commerce, which reports cover the period from Jan. 1, 1921, to June 1.

During that period a total of 50,276 people were employed in the mills as against a total of 52,428 for 1921 as compared with 1920 as fol-

lows:

The figures compiled show that in the period covered 29,020 white men were employed, a decrease of 534 from 1920. The number of white women employed was 15,086, a decrease of 39 from 1920. Negro men employed numbered 2,883, a decrease of 512 from 1920. Negro women employed numbered 1,290, a decrease from 1920 of 552. White boys from 14 to 16 years of age numbered 1,290, a decrease from 1920 of 290, and white girls, from 14 to 16 years of age, numbered 1,272, a decrease of 206 from the same period last year.

In speaking of the schools which are maintained in the mill villages, the report to the department of industry says, "There is a wonderful improvement in school facilities and interests in mill towns and mill superintendents give hearty support to the schools. The Graniteville Manufacturing Company has completed a school building with equipment at a cost of \$175,000, with an enrollment of 497, having only three delinquents. These delinquents were denied the swimming pool and other recreational privileges by the mill superintendent and no delinquents are expected next term."

"The mill superintendents do not like to employ children under 16 and do so only in extreme cases when it is necessary to the existence of persons dependent on these children. The statistics show a de-

HYDRO EXTRACTORS



Type B Motor Driven
Self-Balancing

Any Production of Exceptional
Merit Invites Imitation,
But—



Only Hercules Extractors
have Motors mounted on
Tilting Bracket to Facilitate
Removing Basket and
Bearings

The "Hercules-Electric" Hydro Extractor is so far advanced in design, construction and proven performance, that though it may be copied or imitated, and while you may be offered extractors that look like the "Hercules-Electric" and are claimed to be just as good, yet that in itself will be the best assurance that the "Hercules-Electric" is an extractor of superlative qualities. Users call it "The Finest Extractor Made!"

East Jersey Pipe Company

New York Office
T. A. Gillespie
Gillespie Bldg.

Works
Paterson, N. J.

Eastern Agent
F. A. Tolhurst
Philadelphia, Pa.

Southern Agent
E. S. Player
Greenville, S. C.

Canadian Agent
Whitehead-Emmans, Ltd
Montreal

EAST JERSEY PIPE CO. SUCCESSORS TO PATerson, N.J. GILLESPIE MOTOR CO.

lows: White males, 290; white females, 206."

The report further says that the department has experienced less trouble in enforcing the labor laws, including sanitary regulations, this year than ever before and has noted with gratification the co-operation given by mill authorities and the pride shown by them in going beyond the requirements of the State laws in working for the betterment of mill conditions from all standpoints.

"A Federal inspector stated recently that South Carolina ranks high in Washington in complying with labor and sanitary laws and that the health record of employees is not surpassed by any State," says this report.

Pledge Confidence in Mill Management.

Greenville, S. C.—How do operatives in Southern cotton mills feel about the present general readjustment with its consequent wage reductions and, in some instances, curtailment of production?

This question, heard in textile circles of the South and East often during the past few months, is answered, according to mill men well in touch with the situation, in a monthly newspaper published by and for employees of the Piedmont Manufacturing Company, at Piedmont, near Greenville.

Under the heading "Readjustment," this publication, which is named "The Bridge," discusses conditions in the last issue editorially. In part, the editorial reads:

"We trust that the readers of 'The Bridge' will pardon us if we again refer to a matter that concerns us all. That is the present condition of business in this country, and how it affects us textile workers. We have had a period of unexampled prosperity for several years. * * * Unprincipled men who have had the capital bought up immense quantities of the necessities of life, foodstuffs and clothing, and stored them and let them rot and spoil so as to keep prices up on a high level.

"We, in the cotton mills, were like the rest. Our wages went up to hitherto unheard of heights. We all became extravagant, indulged in all kinds of luxuries and dressed equal to those in the millionaire class—in fact, some of them outdressed the wealthy. The laboring man who was sharp enough to store anything was wise, but few did it. We thought this unusual and feverish condition was going to last forever.

"The cotton mill is different from most others. It is run on a smaller margin of profit as a rule, and the money is made by doing a large amount of business. It is difficult to manage and requires the most skillful management to make it a success. And another thing about it is this: While every other line of business may be prosperous, the mills are liable to get into deep water, from the changing and fluctuating prices of the fleecy staple. No crop in the country is more uncertain in the amount raised each year. One year it will be up to 40 cents a pound; the next it will come down

to 10 cents. If the mills pay 40 cents a pound for it and have bought any amount ahead as they are obliged to do in order to keep the mills running and furnish the help steady employment, and have to sell their goods on the basis of cotton at 10 cents a pound, they have got to keep readjusting their system or shut down. The latter a good many of them do.

"That the mill managers in the South are inclined to take any advantage of their help is simply absurd. They look after their interests as if the help were their own children.

"Our plain duty is this: Let us have confidence that our mill managers will do the very best they can for us in the way of wages, and that they will take care of our interests. Let us cut out the extravagance of the past few years. Prices have already come down some, and they will come down more. * * * If cotton were more generally worn and used, it would make a solid boom for the mills, and help us all. So, friends and neighbors, let us be patient; let us be sensible over the situation, and trust in the God who has never yet failed us."

Emphasizes Welfare Work of Southern Cotton Mills.

The Gastonia (N. C.) Gazette publishes the following editorial in a recent issue, under the caption "The Best Answer to McMahon's Charges:"

"As an example of the typical industrial community in the South, the Gazette refers its readers to the Ranlo-Rex-Priscilla community. It

is the best answer to the charges made by Mr. McMahon. In this community will be found co-operative stores and community houses, playgrounds and fine school buildings. Recently there was organized at Ranlo the first industrial community fair in the State. The fair will exhibit products from the industrial community in which these mills are located. Furthermore, the school authorities have installed an up-to-date moving picture outfit and the best movie art is there displayed, including Fairbanks, Pickford and all the rest. The machine will also be used in Sunday school and church work.

"At these moving picture shows, the Ranlo Concert Band will furnish music. This community band is an organization any community would be proud of. It plays for every public occasion or gathering in the village, including baseball games, school entertainments, etc.

"In this same community will be found an ice plant and a laundry, both of which operate for the benefit of the employees exclusively. McMahon passed by all these things coming from Charlotte to Gastonia, yet he failed to see them. A recital of a few of these many advantages that the average mill community enjoys in Gaston county is the best answer to McMahon's declarations."

Japanese Mills Increase Importations of Cotton.

The present stocks of raw cotton in Japan are estimated at approxi-

mately 300,000 bales, or under, of which 65,000 bales are American cotton, according to a cablegram from Trade Commissioner K. A. Butts, Tokyo. In addition to the raw cotton, there are estimated to be 85,000 bales of cotton yarn in stock.

The imports of raw cotton from January to June, 1921, were about 3,000,000 piculs (equivalent to 800,000 bales of 500 pounds each). The consumption of American raw cotton for the year ending May 31 is estimated to have amounted to 625,000 bales.

According to the reports made at the end of April, there were at that time 3,043,800 spindles active and 769,800 idle, but since then there has been a considerable reduction in the number of idle spindles. The raw cotton market is consequently improving and the trade in Japan is quite optimistic.

Commitments Broadening, John V. Farwell Reports.

Chicago, Ill.—The John V. Farwell Co.'s Trade Review for the week follows:

"The wholesale dry goods business still continues on an at-once delivery basis with buyers visiting the market in large numbers, and buying oftener and for immediate needs. In some lines commitments for the future are broadening. According to manufacturing conditions and apparent scarcity of some lines for early fall inventories are being taken or completed in various departments preparatory to determining results of the first six months' business.

"The advance silk business is better than had been expected for July and August. Organies in both white and colored are in big demand. Inquiries are beginning to come in for colored and white ratines. Ribbons are active. Collections are satisfactory."

Advance \$1,000,000 to Finance Cotton Exports.

Washington, June 24.—The War Finance Corporation announces that it has agreed to make the following advances:

One million dollars to finance the export of cotton under contract to be exported at a later date to England, Germany, Spain, France, Japan, Belgium, Italy, Portugal and China.

One million four hundred and forty thousand dollars to finance the export of American built freight cars to China.

One million six hundred thousand dollars to finance the export of American tobacco to China.

O. D. Carpenter Dead.

O. D. Carpenter, one of the leading cotton manufacturers of this section and owner of Hardin Mills at Worth, died at his home at Worth about three o'clock last Friday following a stroke of paralysis and a long period of declining health.

Mr. Carpenter suffered a stroke of paralysis Wednesday afternoon, from which he never recovered. After being stricken he remained en-

tirely unconscious until his death. He had not been in good health for two years, being confined a large part of the time to his home, from which he has conducted a large part of the business of his mills.

As a cotton mill owner and capitalist, Mr. Carpenter was widely known throughout this section. In 1897 he began the building of the Hardin mills and the town of Worth, the owner of which he has been ever since.

Mr. Carpenter was 68 years of age, but had he lived, he would have reached his sixty-ninth birthday in August. He was reared in the section in which he built his mills, having been engaged in the mercantile business there before he entered the mill business. He was a member of St. Paul's Lutheran church of his neighborhood.

Surviving are his wife, a daughter, Mrs. H. A. Costner, and three sons, Earl, Purvey and Worth C. Carpenter. There are also living two brothers, Messrs. M. M. and W. S. Carpenter, of Iron Station, and two sisters, Mrs. R. E. Lineberger, of Lincolnton, and Mrs. John Rudisill, of Iron Station.

Hope Crenshaw Killed by Shock at Arcade Mills.

Rock Mill, S. C.—Hope Crenshaw, 19 years of age, was instantly killed by electric shock at noon Tuesday when he entered the transformer house at the Arcade Cotton Mill. Crenshaw, who was employed by the mill as motorman, had been engaged at his duties during the morning and the plant had just shut down for the dinner hour when the accident occurred. The young man was not seen to enter the transformer house, located near the main building, nor is it known why he went inside. Superintendent McGee was passing and heard the noise made when he fell to the floor, after the high voltage current had passed through his body, and rushing in found him dead.

The young man is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Crenshaw, one sister, Miss Lottie Crenshaw, and two brothers, John and W. W. Crenshaw, all of this city. He was highly esteemed by his friends and associates and the news of the accident cast a shadow of sadness over the village.

The remains will be taken to Lancaster, his old home, for interment tomorrow.

Dry Goods Trade Showing Increase.

Chicago, Ill.—"Wholesale dry goods business continues to show some progress." The John V. Farwell Co.'s weekly trade review reports. "Road sales are higher than the corresponding week a year ago and there is a noticeable gain in the number of at-once and advance orders over corresponding period in June, 1920. Buyers continue to come to market in larger numbers than June of last year.

"The passing of the emergency tariff law has quickened retailers' interest in the buying of wool dress goods for fall.

"Ginghams, organies, knitted outerwear novelties, colored silk umbrellas and other summer goods are very active.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE—Spinning

The Questionnaire which was started last week is going to be a success. A number of replies have been received in answer to the questions and a number of new questions asked. All answers to questions on carding will be given in the issue of July 21 when the discussion page will again be devoted to carding. If you know anything that would be of interest to others or have any questions on carding send them in so we can receive them by July 15th.

This week the questions are on spinning. We want every spinner to look them over and give us their opinion on the subject. Also ask any question on any branch of the mill work which you would like to get the opinion of others. On the blanks that have been returned most every question has been answered and will prove of interest to our readers. The setting of the card and the use of ball bearings and chain drives on picker aprons is interesting.

Remember we want all the answers and questions we can get and the more you send in the more value the department will have.

The discussion next week will be on weaving and have some good questions that will be interesting and we are expecting numerous answers to them. Answer the questions here and ask all you want to. They will do the industry good.

(1-S) What is a good average labor cost per pound today on 18s single combed hosiery yarn?

(2-S) What should be the average production per spindle on 18s single combed hosiery yarns, running 10 hours per day?

(3-S) Is best results obtained by running the travis up fast or down fast?

..... Will either have any effect on yarn stuffing off bobbin on filling wind?

(4-S) What variation do you allow in numbers of yarn and what should be allowed?

(5-S) Could a standard variation be adopted, say, for 20s to 30s and 30s to 40s, etc.?

(6-S) Will a band driven spindle give as good results as a tape drive? Why?

(7-S) Give good reason why a No. 1 flange ring gives better results than a No. 2?

(8-S) What one thing causes the greatest variation in yarn in Southern mills? Give reasons

Questions.

On the blanks below list any questions you would like to have answered and we will endeavor to get the opinion of Southern mill men on them.

Carding

Spinning

Weaving

Finishing

Power

Other questions

Fill in all the blanks in which you are interested, sign your name and address below, tear out the page and mail to Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Name

Mill

Position

Address

An Age of Common Sense.

By Bruce Barton before Cleveland Advertising Club.)

Being salesmen and facing, as we do, the time of greatest opportunity and greatest test that American salesmen have ever faced, it seems to me that it is worth while to ask ourselves what things are there, in addition to our regular line of goods, what ideas there are that we ought to be selling in the United States in the next year, in the next few years? What should we carry into our trade besides our sample cases? What does the United States need, these days, more than it needs anything else?

I believe that we can answer these questions in just three simple words.

In the first place America needs, as it never needed it before, a new gospel of the eternal importance and dignity of work. If you dig into the biography of almost any man who has achieved important things in his generation, you discover that whatever may have been his endowments, whatever may have been his special genius, down at the roots of his achievement is the fact that he was willing to put into his life more than the amount of work day by day, week by week, and month by month, than the average man competing against him was willing to invest.

Henry Smith works all day, comes home at night and takes off his shoes and sits in his stocking feet, and when I was up in Dearborn, Mich., they told me that Henry Ford works all day, and comes home at night, takes off his shoes and sits in his stocking feet, and Henry Smith, looking at Henry Ford, sees nothing but the income of several thousand, or tens of thousands of dollars a day. It seems to me that mutual understanding and that real progress is going to start when, some way or other, Henry Smith begins to understand that all that several thousand dollars a day can give to Henry Ford is the satisfaction of coming home at night and taking off his shoes in his own home, sitting in his stocking feet, and looking with pride and satisfaction on an honest day's work.

I do not know just exactly how we are going to do it. I know it is not an easy thing, because many, many generations have passed, and it has not been accomplished, but I do believe that the one great thing we have got to find a way to do is to make it possible, in our industrial life, for the man who stands at the bench somehow to feel in what he does the same sort of satisfaction and pride which now animates and thrills the man who sits at a desk, and to make the man who stands up to his waist in a ditch, or who swings the ax beside a tree, feel that somehow there is that in the thing he does that reaches down and takes hold on things eternal, and that every swing of the pick and every stroke of the ax is not merely so much servitude, but that, in so far as that is done in a spirit of real pride and satisfaction and service, he makes himself a co-worker of Almighty God in the great task of feeding and clothing and housing the world.

Now, I think the second thing that is going to be very worth while for us to sell in the next three or four years is a broader and a bigger and a more inclusive spirit of tolerance. I suppose that we are all born-intolerant. I know I was. Some way, it seems as if Providence had put into the character of every people on the globe something that is exceedingly irritating to every other people. I know that Englishmen irritate me tremendously. Japs irritate me. Frenchmen irritate me. Germans irritate me. I have no doubt that I irritate them.

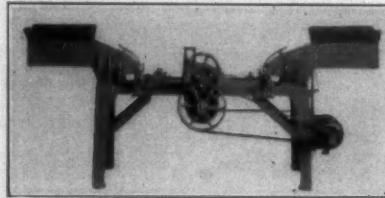
There may have been room for that sort of irritation and intolerance in the world before the war. There is certainly no room now. Nations no longer exist in the old, isolated sense—labor and capital no longer exist in that individualistic sense. If any message was written by the war, so plain that anybody ought to be able to read it, it was this message, which was written in letters of blood across the sky, that no man, no family, no business, no nation, lives to itself or dies to itself or can live to itself or can die to itself.

And the third thing, and the last thing, as I see it, that is worth while for all of us to sell, no matter whatever our line may be, is a newer and bigger and broader and more vital faith.

In New York, just before Christmas time, after I had met a group of salesmen who had been kicked out of stores all over the country for three or four months, and were tired and discouraged and disconsolate, and thought nobody would ever buy any more shoes, and nobody was ever going to build any more houses, and nobody was ever going to get married and need more tableware, or anything of that sort, and that the world was coming to an end. I said to the sales manager, "I want to take these fellows for a little drive." We got into taxicabs and went down in New York to the corner of Twelfth street and University Place, which has been, until the last few weeks, a vacant lot, and I said to them, "I brought you down here to show you this vacant lot." They were amazed and wondered why I would pay taxicab fare to show them a vacant lot.

I said "I want you to take a very careful look at it. Doesn't it occur to you as a strange thing, in a part of the city as thickly settled as this, where land values are so very high, where rents are so many dollars a foot, doesn't it seem to you strange that there should be, on such a desirable corner, no building? I am going to tell you the story, and the reason it is vacant. It is vacant because, until a few days ago, it had been impossible for anybody to get a clear title to it for nearly one hundred years. One hundred years ago, almost, a farmer died, and he wrote into his will that he did not care what his heirs might do with the rest of his farm, but as for this little particular piece of pasture, which is now the corner of Twelfth street and University Place, he wanted it to be kept forever free from any encumbrance as a burying place for the bones of himself and his wife." Now, I said to these men

who thought that the United States and seating things and buying things was all ready to pass into the hands and needing things, if you have not of a receiver, "For heaven's sake, got imagination enough to believe look at that lot, and carry away, that such a country is going to go indelibly printed on your minds, a on in population and in needs, and picture of it, and if, as a result of in business, then," I said, "you that, you have not got imagination haven't got imagination enough to enough to believe that a country be worthy of the name of salesman, that less than one hundred years and you certainly are not worthy ago was nothing but pastures and of citizenship in the greatest country vacanot land and today has cities of try in the world." And that seems five million people, if you have not to me to be the third fundamental imagination enough to believe that thing, that is worth while for us to such a country, which, less than believe and to carry with us and to one hundred years ago, had a few sell in these next few years. white settlers here, battling for Every age, you know, has its spe- their lives against the Indians, and cial characteristics. One hundred today has one hundred and ten mil- years ago, Tom Payne wrote about lion people who are wearing things (Continued on Page 23.)



IT CAN BE DONE

The fellow who says it can't be done is usually interrupted by someone doing it. **It can be done.**

The reason some men accomplish more than others is because they approach the difficult task differently. They begin by saying, "**It can be done.**"

Three golf players start a drive across a water hazard. Two of the fellows dug out old balls so, if they failed to clear the water, they would not lose a valuable ball. They had their thoughts on losing, and lost. The other player picked his very best ball and fixed his eye away beyond the water and thought only of winning. He staked his very best on—**It can be done.**

Hazards are manufactured in golf to make the game more difficult, hence more interesting. Business would lose all of its joy if the difficult hazards were removed. The real business man goes at it in the spirit of—I can be done.

"Every business may today has his problems. They are vastly different from those of yesterday. He can and will win only as he approaches them in the spirit of—**It can be done.**"

—Harry Newman Tolles, in *The Business Philosopher* for June.

There's plenty of business to be had today. The only requirement is

Go After It

That's why 250 Textile Mills in the United States and Canada have installed "UTSMAN" Quill Cleaning Machines.

Have You One?

The Terrell Machine Co., Inc.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



THE UNIVERSAL GIANT COMPRESSION COUPLING

is one of the most popular couplings in
THE WOOD SONS CO. LINE
of Power Transmission Machinery

Being designed for use without keys and thereby eliminating the necessity of keyseating shafting, it is especially convenient in repairing broken shafts. Many Cotton Mills carry at least one of each size shaft in stock at all times to meet just such an emergency.

THE WOOD SONS CO. LINE

of Power Transmission Machinery is Complete and Efficient—Send for Catalog.

T. B. WOOD'S SONS CO.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

MILTON G. SMITH, Southern Sales Agent, Greenville, S. C.

POWER TRANSMITTING MACHINERY



Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company

Miners, Manufacturers and Shippers of

COAL AND COKE

ANNUAL CAPACITY 2,000,000 TONS



IMPERIAL
Steam and Domestic Coal



TOMS CREEK
Gas, Steam and Domestic Coal
Foundry and Furnace Coke



Looney Creek
Steam and Gas Coal
Foundry and Furnace Coke

General Offices: ROANOKE, VA.

Address: J. F. HUNTER, General Sales Agent

Personal News

Mike Rafter is night carder at Globe Yarn Mill, Mount Holly, N. C.

J. K. Edwards is superintendent of Anchor Duck Mills No. 2, Rome, Ga.

Albert Koonce is now overseer of carding at Corley Mills, Cumberland, N. C.

C. N. Harper has been appointed overseer of weaving at Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C.

Jack Pilkerton, from Eastern Manufacturing Company, Selma, N. C., is now at Smithfield, N. C.

W. J. McDonald has resigned as superintendent of the Sylvian Cotton Mills, Shelbyville, Tenn.

Jas. P. Florence has resigned as overseer spinning at the Consolidated Textile Corporation, Pelham, Ga.

J. B. Oliver has been appointed spinning overseer at the Consolidated Textile Corporation, Pelham, Ga.

N. B. Smith, from Greensboro, N. C., is now overseer of cloth room at Edna Cotton Mills, Reidsville, N. C.

W. P. Ross, carding overseer at the Tipton Mills, Tipton, Ga., has also been given the spinning room.

Edward Taylor has been transferred from overseer spinning to overseer twisting and warping at the Tipton Cotton Mills, Tipton, Ga.

J. W. Parker, manager of the Pelham Cotton Mills, Pelham, Ga., has been appointed general manager of the City Electric plant at Albany, Ga.

Jim Griffin, from Eastern Manufacturing Company, Selma, N. C., is now second hand in spinning at Greenville Cotton Mills, Greenville, N. C.

C. H. Lockman, overseer of No. 2 weave room at Maginnis Cotton Mills, New Orleans, La., has also taken charge of warping, slashing and drawing-in.

John M. Beatty has accepted position as traveling salesman for Carolina Specialty Company, Charlotte, N. C. This company manufactures and sells mill specialties.

J. W. Fernander, formerly overseer of spinning at Hampton, Ga., has resigned to accept a similar position with Bibb Manufacturing Company, Porterdale, Ga.

M. L. Ferguson, formerly second hand in weaving at Baldwin Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C., is now assistant overseer of weaving at Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.

D. Raymond Hinkle has resigned his position as superintendent of Mill No. 1 of Cedartown Cotton & Export Company, Cedartown, Ga., and has accepted the position of superintendent of Kinston Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C., entering upon his new duties July 15.

A. C. Canterbury, who has been overseer of carding, spinning and winding at Alden Mills, Meridian, Miss., has resigned and is now overseer of spinning at Eva Jane Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

Rogers W. Davis, Southern representative for Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C., is one of the delegates to the International Chamber of Commerce Conference being held in London, England, this week.

Frank W. Reynolds, president of Lockwood, Greene & Co., Engineers, Boston, Mass., accompanied by his wife, his daughter Marion and his son Arthur, sails for Rotterdam Saturday, June 25, on the S. S. Rotterdam. He plans to make a pleasure tour of Europe and will return to the States early in September.

Officers and Board of Governors of Southern Textile Association to Meet.

President Gordon A. Johnston of the Southern Textile Association has called a meeting of the officers and Board of Governors of the Southern Association to be held at the Manufacturers Club in Charlotte at 10:30 a. m. Saturday, July 16.

The object of the meeting is to discuss matters of policy and plan the Fall meeting.

J. M. Browning Kills Himself.

Burlington, N. C.—J. M. Browning, president of Southern Hosiery Mills and prominent citizen of this place, committed suicide in his room at his home here Tuesday afternoon about 4 o'clock. He used a razor and ended his life by cutting his throat. According to information obtained Mr. Browning went to his room to rest and told his wife to not disturb him. A few minutes later she went to his room and found his body in a pool of blood. It is believed here that the rash deed was caused by worry over financial losses.

J. L. Dabbs' Father Dead.

After an illness of several months, Lemuel Jackson Dabbs died last Thursday night about 8 o'clock at the home of his son, John L. Dabbs, 435 Clement avenue, Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. Dabbs was born in Union county, South Carolina, December 29, 1832, and was therefore in his 89th year. He served in the Confederate Army in Co. "H," Fifth South Carolina Volunteers, during the war between the states. His service covered the entire period of the war and he was wounded four times.

In 1899 he retired from active business affairs and in 1902 removed from Rock Hill, S. C., to make his home with his son here.

He is survived by two sons, John L. Dabbs of Charlotte, and Ben R. Dabbs of Atlanta. One stepdaughter, Mrs. S. R. Kidd of this city, also survives.

Ten Years Ago

Nearly 200 names have appeared in these columns since the Ten Years Ago department was started. Have you seen yours? If you have been in the mill business ten or fifteen years you are likely to see it here. The items below were taken from the Southern Textile Bulletin dated June 29, 1911.

Personal Items Ten Years Ago.

John A. McFalls is now assistant superintendent at Marlboro Mill No. 4, McColl, S. C.

Ten Years Ago.

Edgar Davis of Charlotte has become night carder at the Eureka Mill, Lincolnton, N. C.

Ten Years Ago.

W. M. Moore of Gastonia, N. C., has accepted the position of night overseer of weaving at the Globe Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C.

Ten Years Ago.

H. B. Jennings, manager of several mills at Lumberton, N. C., has been elected one of the commissioners of that town.

Ten Years Ago.

T. M. Denning, superintendent of the Wiscasset Mills, Albemarle, N. C., made an automobile trip to Durham last week.

Ten Years Ago.

R. P. Deal, formerly superintendent of the Siluria, Ala., Cotton Mills, is now located at Greensboro, N. C.

Ten Years Ago.

A. M. Hamilton, superintendent of the Lowe Mills, Huntsville, Ala., has gone on a ten days trip to New York and Boston.

Ten Years Ago.

W. E. Tisdale of Rutherfordton, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding and spinning at the Dilling Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

Ten Years Ago.

W. L. Sanders is now superintendent of Bloomfield Mfg. Co., Statesville, N. C.

Ten Years Ago.

E. B. Brown has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Ivey Mills, Hickory, N. C., to become assistant superintendent of the Klotho Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

Ten Years Ago.

C. J. Gault has been transferred from day overseer of spinning and winding to night overseer of same at the Cleghorn Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C.

Ten Years Ago.

J. W. Engle has resigned as second hand in carding to accept the position of second hand in spinning in the same mill at Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

Mill News Items Ten Years Ago.

Greenville, S. C.—The Gallivan Building Company has made contract for some additions to the Monaghan Mill. The cloth room at this mill is to be enlarged and some other work done.

Greenville, S. C.—The Woodside Cotton Mills Company was organized here June 23; capital stock \$3,000,000. John T. Woodside was elected president; J. D. Woodside, vice-president and treasurer; E. F. Woodside, vice-president and secretary.

Ten Years Ago.

Calhoun, Ga.—The Echota Mills will, in the near future, add greatly to their equipment.

Ten Years Ago.

Union, S. C.—Otaray Mills will soon be merged into the Parker Cotton Mill Co., headquarters Greenville, S. C.

Ten Years Ago.

Lincolnton, N. C.—The Eureka Mills will install another Johnson & Bassett mule spinning frame. They now have three mules and are manufacturing coarse yarns on the wool system and running night and day.

Ten Years Ago.

Whitmire, S. C.—The Glenn-Lowry Cotton Mills Company has closed a contract with mill power department of the Southern Power Company to receive from the latter 1,500 horsepower electricity.

Ten Years Ago.

Cuero, Tex.—The Guadalupe Valley Cotton Mills, recently recapitalized, are being greatly improved. The plant will contain 7,000 spindles and 160 looms and manufacture duck and heavy sheetings.

Ten Years Ago.

Huntsville, Ala.—A great many additions and improvements are being made at the Howe Mills.

Greer, S. C.—The capacity of the Greer Mfg. Company will be increased by the addition of 5,000 spindles and the proportionate intermediate machinery.

Durham, N. C.—The Pearl Cotton Mills will soon begin operation by electrical drive.

Automobile Burned.

Ten Years Ago. While on the way from Cherryville to Kings Mountain, a five-passenger Oldsmobile car was completely destroyed by fire. The car was owned and driven by Mr. John S. P. Carpenter, superintendent of Melville Mfg. Co. of Cherryville. Mr. Carpenter was accompanied by Mr. Rudisill, also of Cherryville.

Editorial Ten Years Ago.

Crop Prospects. Having reached the end of June with the cotton crop in an almost perfect condition we fail to see how one can now predict a small crop and we believe that it will require adverse weather, such as we have never seen before to reduce the yield below 14,000,000.

Should the present favorable conditions continue the yield will be at least 15,000,000 and may be much more.

We do not wish to make a crop estimate at this season but we can see nothing that indicates a small crop for this year and its possibilities must be considered by those in the cotton manufacturing business. (The crop for 1911 was 16,101,000 bales.—Ed.)

Logan-Pocahontas Fuel Co.

General Offices: CHARLESTON, W. Va.

SHIPPERS OF

**NEW RIVER and POCAHONTAS
MINE RUN and PREPARED SIZES
ALSO HIGH VOLATILE COALS
FROM
Kanawha and Guyan Districts**

**Black Star, Comet, Mulus and Bear
Branch mines in Harlan county, Ky.**

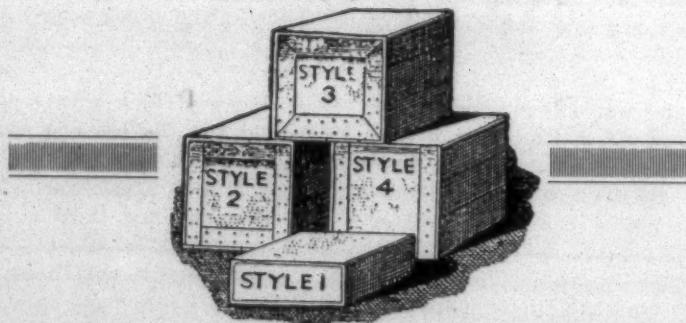
L. E. SOMERVILLE, Vice Pres.
American Nat'l Bank Bldg. RICHMOND, VA.

OUR SPINNING RINGS--SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

Wooden Packing Cases



These boxes are built of timber taken from our own lands, in four styles as shown; present a neat appearance, and are made to carry heavy loads.

We Solicit a Trial Order

White Pine, N.C. Pine, Poplar, Oak and Chestnut

We also manufacture Kiln-Dried and Dressed Lumber. Mill Work—Ceiling, Flooring & Mouldings

Hutton & Bourbonnais Co.

Drawer 330

HICKORY, N. C.

Thursday, June 30, 1921.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday by
CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
 Offices: 39-41 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK
 B. ARP LOWRANCE
 J. M. WOOLLEY

Managing Editor
 Associate Editor
 Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance.....	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union.....	4.00
Single Copies10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

Applicant for Membership in the Audit Bureau of Circulations.
 Advertising rates furnished upon application.
 Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1921

The Recovery of Europe.

We fully recognize the fact that the prosperity of this country depends to a considerable extent upon the recovery of Europe but it is foolish to consider Europe as sick unto death or as a helpless cripple.

The pessimists still picture Europe as a bloody battle field or as filled with idle soldiers who have not yet returned to work but we should not lose sight of the fact that it is almost three years since the war ended and most of the battle fields are now growing their third crop of foodstuffs.

The chaos that followed the ending of the war has gradually been smothered out and millions of men who returned to their former business or entered new businesses during the closing months of 1919 or the early portion of 1920 have passed through the readjustment period and it is reasonable to suppose that their enterprises have begun to develop.

We are taught to believe that Europe is in rags but when occasional moving pictures of European life are shown to be well and amply dressed.

As each crop is produced by the soil of Europe, the purchasing power of the people is increased and as each month goes by business conditions reach further towards normal.

Progress was very slow at first and is still moving slowly but any thinking man will realize that the improvement will gain speed as the weeks and months go by.

Almost three years of the recon-

struction period have passed and although on the face of things, Europe is in a bad way today, we believe that they have progressed a long way on the road to recovery.

About Breaking Even.

In the midst of this period of low prices and inspired by the desire to have sufficient business upon which to operate their mills, many managers are fooling themselves about the cost of producing their goods or yarns.

"We can about break even" is becoming a famous phrase whereas the "about breaking even" often means a loss of four or five cents per pound and the price at which the business is booked establishes a new low level of price from which their sincerity if they would devote every mill, including the one that takes the order, must suffer.

The average mill man does not rate the conditions of the under-got out his cost sheets and carefully compute his costs today because such a process would cause him much pain and force him as a good business man to refuse the low price orders.

He prefers to make a few figures on a pad, arbitrarily reducing items of expense when the total appears too large and then when he has reduced his costs "on paper" throw the sheet into the waste basket with the remarks that "we can about break even."

They try to fool themselves because they feel better when the mills are in operation and they hope that the losses will not be as great as they fear.

Of course, the best method of fool-

ing themselves is to buy a lot of low grade cotton and then "make of English competitors but, of believe" that it will spin just as course, it would be beyond the limit, make as good yarn and make its of imagination to suggest that no more waste than good middling, anyone would even consider pro-

The superintendent does not have ganda for the purpose of disturbing much fun in playing that game of the labor conditions of Southern "make believe" but production does not make any difference at the present time and his operatives will not leave him now as they can not get a mere flight of imagination. New England manufacturer that he did contribute to such a fund was jobs elsewhere.

The damage to the machinery by the low grade cotton, the extra waste and the injury to the reputation of the mill's goods are all conveniently forgotten in the effort of the manager to fool himself into believing that "we are about breaking even."

If expert auditors could spend one day each upon the books of eighty per cent of the cotton mills of the South and report the present manufacturing costs to the directors, just about eighty per cent would close down with a bang and no more goods would be produced until conditions adjusted themselves.

When the mill manager figures that he can "about break even" the buyers of goods feel sure that he will stand a further reduction and in a market like this they take full advantage of the situation.

It may be painful to look at cost figures now but it may be more painful to examine balance sheets later.

Advising Propaganda Against Competitors.

In a letter sent out by a political organization and devoted to a discussion of wages in Great Britain we note the following:

"Those importers who base their argument on philanthropy could per pound and the price at which the business is booked establishes a new low level of price from which their sincerity if they would devote every mill, including the one that takes the order, must suffer.

Europe in an endeavor to ameliorate the conditions of the under-got out his cost sheets and carefully compute his costs today because such a process would cause him much pain and force him as a good business man to refuse the low price orders.

Translated into plain English the paragraph would read:

"Competition from Great Britain could be reduced by organized propaganda which would cause the em-

ployees of the industries of that country to demand and obtain higher wages."

We were recently severely criticized by Northern textile journals, the sheet into the waste basket with for suggesting that somewhat similar remarks that "we can about break even."

They belong to the same political organization that has brazenly suggested propaganda for the purpose

Pessimistic June.

A prominent and conservative banker said last week "June is almost always the month of slow business and pessimism and the trouble is that people are comparing this June with June, 1920, and June, 1919. If they would look at June in other years they would find that June, 1921, compares favorably with most of them.

The A. F. of L. Boycott.

Washington, June 23.—"Dispatches from the Federation of Labor meeting at Denver conveyed the information that a boycott had been declared on all goods not bearing the union label," says the Republican Publicity Association, through its president, Hon. Jonathan Bourne, Jr. "As the dispatches had it, 'Four million members of the Federation were pledged by their representatives to purchase only goods which bear union labels.'

"It is not likely that the four million will fulfill the pledge any more strictly than does Mr. Gompers himself. It will be remembered that on his recent wedding trip his first stop was at a non-union hotel, and it is common knowledge that in his personal business Mr. Gompers employs labor that is not unionized.

"But if there were any serious effort to carry out the pledge, just think what would certainly result. While four million men were boycotting goods that do not bear the union label, the rest of the population of the country would be forced, in self defense, to boycott everything that did bear the union label. That, of course, would be disastrous to union labor, for the 100,000,000 people could easily out-boycott the 4,000,000.

"Nothing of the kind will be attempted. Mr. Gompers will probably continue to patronize any hotel that suits his fancy, will hire non-union plumbers whenever he finds that most convenient, and the members of the Federation will follow his example. People who are in favor of the open shop will continue to buy goods with the union label when they like that kind best. They will continue to go to unionized theaters, and we shall all get along very happily together unless someone undertakes to use force or other form of coercion to prevent some other person from exercising his inalienable right to work for a living. If that shall come to pass, there will be something besides serenity pervading the atmosphere of America.

"Members of the Federation of Labor have a right to buy or refrain

from buying goods with or without any sort of label that meets their approval or displeasure. They have a right to work or not to work, so long as they violate no law of the land. But the rights enjoyed by these four million men are not a whit different from the rights of the other hundred million residents of these United States. And the hundred million have no intention whatever of permitting their rights to be infringed upon in the slightest degree by the order of the leaders of the four million. The sooner that fact is realized, the better it will be for all concerned.

"This is not only the land of the free, but the home of the brave, and a hundred million are not to be intimidated by four million."

Retail Prices Show Decline.

Washington, D. C.—Retail food prices to the average family declined 4.8 per cent in May as compared with April, while wholesale food prices dropped 5% per cent in the same period, according to statistics made public Friday by the department of labor. General wholesale prices, including farm products, food, building materials, house furnishings and miscellaneous commodities declined approximately 2 per cent during the month.

The decline from the peak prices of May, 1919, amounted to 33 per cent in retail food prices and 44½ per cent in general wholesale prices. The drop in wholesale prices includes a 53½ per cent decline in manufactured food products and a 52 per cent reduction in the prices of farm products, the statement said.

From April 15 to May 15 the retail price of butter declined 24 per cent; cheese 14 per cent; sugar 13 per cent; lard 9 per cent; pork chops and oleomargarine 5 per cent. Smaller reductions were noted for many other commodities.

Retail prices of three articles which increased in price during the month were onions 44 per cent; cabbage 10 per cent, and oranges 5 per cent.

Wholesale prices of farm products reacted from the low level reached in April, the statement said, with a gain of 1½ per cent. With the exception of metals and metal products, prices of which have remained the same for two months, there was a decline in all wholesale prices, food products leading. Wholesale prices of house furnishings dropped nearly 4½ per cent during the month, cloths and clothing 2½ per cent; fuel and lighting materials 2½ per cent and chemicals and drugs 1½ per cent. Wholesale building material prices declined about one-half of one per cent for the month.

Changes from wholesale peak prices of May, 1919, including declines in cloths and clothing amounting to 48 per cent; building materials 41 per cent; metals and metal products 28½ per cent; chemicals and drugs 22½ per cent and house furnishings 22½ per cent. Fuel and lighting materials dropped 17½ per cent during the year.

"The average family expenditure for food decreased from April 15,

Buyers Complain About Deliveries.

There is a great deal of complaint among buyers about the poor deliveries of merchandise, which were to be expected. It takes a great deal of effort to get the market started and lately it has been exceptionally difficult. This season was two to three months late in starting and, naturally, this, in itself, was a factor making for dissatisfaction later on. The machinery had been idle for so long that organizations had disintegrated and it took considerable time to get the machinery started and running to anything like normal capacity. This is another thing which made for difficulty and all of these items have interfered with deliveries to a very great extent.

Merchandise cannot be made over night, a fact which is emphasized by the time it takes to finish certain high grade coatings in the women's wear trade, which require from eight to 12 weeks after the orders are put in the works. Lower grades require a relatively large amount of time, and this is what is interfering with buyers getting their requirements filled at the present time. Manufacturing problems have been presenting themselves right along, but these are given comparatively little attention because business is expanding and, consequently, the trade wants their goods as fast as they can get them.

It is believed that the pressure for deliveries will increase from now on through the summer months and that there will be a spot demand of importance later on, which will pre-

clude the possibility of doing spring business as early as some believe. There is scarcely a buyer who does not complain of the delivery situation and this tendency to complain is growing more and more intense. —Daily News-Record.

Chinese Erect Mills in Anti-Japanese Boycott.

One of the outstanding features of the Chinese boycott against everything Japanese, which is still going on strongly, although more secretly than a year ago, is the number of factories established throughout Northern China, said George A. Candlin, manager of the Dalny branch of Russo-English Bank, who arrived yesterday aboard the Kroonland on his way back to his post in the Far East.

These factories, especially those for the manufacture of knit goods, were intended to supply only the home markets and produce such coarse grades of goods as would be consumed in large quantities by the natives, in order to more effectively curtail trade with the Japanese, he added.

Business in Northern China has been very bad during the past year, Mr. Candlin said, especially as the soya bean and oil industries have suffered much from after-war reactions. Today, owing to the adverse rate of exchange, the purchasing power of the North China and Manchurian markets has suffered a serious decline, but there is a good demand for such articles as cotton goods, hardware, oil and tobacco.



Solving Assembling Problems with the RIGHT Screw Machine Parts

Solving assembling problems is one of the functions of our Planning and Suggestion Service—a "no charge" service which ensures screw machine parts especially adapted to your manufacturing process.

Our plant is fully equipped with speedy, accurate Automatic Screw Machines, manned by skilled operators, for production of parts from the smallest diameter to 2 1-4 inches.

Estimates will be gladly furnished without obligating you in any way. Send Blue Print, Sketch or Model.



The Screw Macchine Products Corporation

TEN HUNDRED TWO EDDY ST.

Providence

Rhode Island

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Ninety-Six, S. C.—The Ninety-Six Cotton Mills are making considerable improvements in their village, such as painting, remodeling, building, installing street lights, etc.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—The Rosenau Knitting Mills in Tuscaloosa and Northport, Ala., are soon to resume operations, according to O. E. Moers, who has arrived in Tuscaloosa from Meridian, Miss., where he has been superintendent of the Alden Knitting Mills. Mr. Moers has acquired an interest in the Rosenau Hosiery Mills, and it is stated that he will reorganize the work and start up at an early date. He will furnish employment for more than 200 people.

San Antonio, Tex.—The Lone Star Cotton Mills, formerly the Lone Star Brewery, San Antonio, which started operations as a cotton cloth manufacturing institution several weeks ago, has turned out its first day's output of blue chambray cloth for the manufacture of working shirts. The mills will specialize in the manufacture of chambray. Since its opening as a cotton mill the daily run of cloth had been white sheeting. W. D. Ballard is superintendent of the plant and about 150 employees are required to operate the newly installed looms and machinery.

Graniteville, S. C.—The Graniteville Manufacturing Company of Graniteville, S. C., has just obtained papers from Washington, trademarking the brand "H H H" on cotton piece goods. This brand has been used on Graniteville 4.00 yard sheetings for many years.

The story of the origin of the brand is interesting, and dates back about 40 years to the time when one of the large concerns was vigorously protecting the use of the brand "L L" on brown sheetings by competing houses. Hamilton H. Hickman, then president of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company, decided that he would use his own initials and see how they would take with the trade. Then, was started the "H H H" brand. The name has been trade-marked, because of recent infringement.

Shambow Shuttle Co. Erects New Building.

Woonsocket, R. I.—The Shambow Shuttle Company are to build a new manufacturing building in Woonsocket. Lockwood, Greene & Co., Engineers of Boston, Mass., have been retained for this work.

Talladega Cotton Factory Resumes Operation.

The Talladega Cotton Factory of Talladega, Ala., resumed operation on full time basis last week after being closed down since December 1, 1920. The mill is equipped with 5,000 spindles and makes hosiery yarns.

E. S. DRAPER
CHARLOTTE NORTH CAROLINA
**LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
and CITY PLANNER**
MILL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

Lightning Causes Fire at Dixie Mill.

Mooresville, N. C.—During an electrical storm Tuesday afternoon lightning struck the transformer station at Dixie Cotton Mills and burned out the machinery and practically all the wood work in the building. A big motor in the spinning room located in the second story of the building was burned out and the room filled with smoke and flames. Sprinklers prevented spread of the flames, although considerable damage was done to yarn in process. The damage will amount to several thousand dollars.

Tennessee Dye Factory to Be Auctioned Aug. 10.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Union Dye and Chemical plant at Kingsport is to be sold at public auction on Wednesday, Aug. 10, according to a decree issued by Chancellor Hal H. Haynes in the chancery court there. The plant is now in the hands of the trustees, the Equitable Trust Co., of New York. It is estimated that the plant is worth several million dollars. The property will be sold on the ground to the highest bidder.

The plant has been in the hands of the receivers, J. F. White, of Kingsport, and Judge Thad A. Cox, of Johnson City.

18 Spartanburg Mills Pay Dividends.

Spartanburg, S. C., June 30—Eighteen cotton mills in Spartanburg county are today paying semi-annual dividends amounting to \$557,130. Pacolet leads with a 3½ per cent dividend on \$2,000,000 common stock and 3½ per cent dividend on \$2,000,000 preferred, a total of \$140,000. Clifton and Spartan Mills come next, each paying 4 per cent highest dividends are paid by Arcadia, Beaumont and Woodruff Mills, each paying a 5 per cent semi-annual dividend. None fall below 3 per cent.

Local mill men say the period of depression is passing, and they are optimistic over the outlook.

Boost L. D. Tyson for Governor.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Friends of Gen. Laurence D. Tyson are urging him to become a candidate for the Democratic nomination in the next primary election for governor of Tennessee. Throughout the entire State his many friends are active in his behalf and it is expected that he will make some announcement soon.

General Tyson commanded the 59th Brigade of the 30th Division in France during the world war, and has a distinguished war record. He is president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, which includes 90 per cent of Southern mills, numbering almost 1,000 plants. He is also president of the Knoxville Cotton Mills and the Knoxville Spinning Company. Twenty-five years

**Lupton STEEL
SHELVING**
Tool Stands, Tool Cabinets,
Pressed Steel Bench-Legs, etc.
Order from Warehouse Stock
DAVID LUPTON'S SONS CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



The next time a belt in your plant breaks down let us install a Charlotte Clean Quality Leather Belt.

You won't find CHARLOTTE belting causing you those delays that wreck your timing system.

**Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
Charlotte, N. C.**

Thursday, June 30, 1921.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

21

ago he resigned as commandant of cadets at the University of Tennessee to organize a company which purchased the old Knoxville Woolen Mills and converted it into the Knoxville Spinning Mills, the capacity of which was doubled last year. Several years ago he organized the Knoxville Cotton Mills Company and later the Tennessee Mills Company, which is expected to begin operations soon in a building on State street.

Substantial Dividends Will Be Paid by Greenville Cotton Mills July 1.

Greenville, S. C.—Decision to pay substantial cotton mill dividends on July first have been reached at recent meetings of stockholders and directors of Greenville corporations. In numbers of instances, the dividends to be paid to shareholders exceed the expectations of many.

The American Spinning Company will pay 5 per cent semi-annual dividends on its capital of \$525,000. Dunnean mills pays three and a half per cent on its preferred stock of \$600,000. Judson Mills will pay 3 per cent semi-annual on its common stock of \$750,000. The Mills Mill, which has changed its name from the Mills Manufacturing Company, will pay four per cent semi-annual on its common stock, \$264,700. The Union Bleaching & Finishing Company pays five per cent semi-annual on \$400,000. Pelzer Manufacturing Company will pay four per cent semi-annual on a capital of \$1,000,000.

The Victor-Monaghan Company, which operates a chain of eight mills in this section, will pay the regular one and three-fourths per cent quarterly dividend on the preferred stock, \$1,548,300. On June first, this company paid the regular two per cent quarterly on its \$6,582,980 common stock, and in May it retired \$80,000 worth of outstanding preferred stock.

Some mills, among them Conestee and Woodside and the F. W. Poe

NEW CENTURY SHINGLES
ALWAYS for 21 years the BEST
Now BETTER than ever BECAUSE
They are now made of
Keystone Copper Steel
GALVANIZED or PAINTED
Write now for Booklet No. 40 and Price List and
find out about this long life Metal before buying.
CHATTANOOGA ROOFING & FOUNDRY CO.
Chattanooga, Tennessee



More Particulars Upon Application

25 Miller Street

Standard Fibre Co.

Somerville, Mass.

NO
WASTE
Seamless
Cans
Oval
Cans
Gill Cans
Barrels
Taper
Baskets

Plain
HARD
Fibre
Cars
Comber
Boxes
Doffing
Boxes
Bobbin
Boxes
Self-oiling
truck
wheels

SYDNOR PUMP & WELL CO.
Richmond, Va.
Supplying Cotton Mills with Water for 30 Years

DAVID BROWN CO.
Successors to
WELD BOBBIN AND SPOOL COMPANY

LAWRENCE, MASS., U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles

For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting and Carpet Mills

We make a specialty of Hand Threading and Woolen Shuttles. Enamelled Bobbins and all kinds of Bobbins and Spools with Brass or Tin Re-enforcements.

Write for quotations.

THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS
Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS
Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)
Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM
Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT
Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)
Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL
Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS.

RUSSELL GRINNELL, President

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Atlanta Trust Company Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treasurer

Manufacturing Company, have held no meetings as yet.

H. W. Caldwell & Son Company Acquired by Link-Belt Co.

The Link-Belt Company has acquired all of the capital stock of the H. W. Caldwell & Son Company, and Mr. Frank G. Caldwell has been elected a director of the Link-Belt Company.

Two experienced and successful companies in the conveyor world have thus joined forces, with the result that the Link-Belt Company has added two new lines, Helicoid conveyors and power transmission machinery, to its line of manufactures.

While the H. W. Caldwell & Son Company's plant will continue to operate under separate corporate existence and under its present name, the joint facilities of the two companies, and the broader avenues of distribution of the Link-Belt Company, ought to prove of distinct advantage to the customers of both.

There will be no modification of the policies of the Caldwell plant, no impairment of its service to its customers, no change in the diversity or character of its product.

The plant management will remain substantially the same, and the new owners like the old will proceed on the theory that the good will of its customers is the company's best asset.

Thursday, June 30, 1921.

Chattanooga Boiler & Tank Co.

Tanks, Towers and Tanks and Standpipes for Water Supply and Sprinkler Systems.

Tanks for storage of acids and other liquids.

Smoke Stacks, Breechens and Specials.

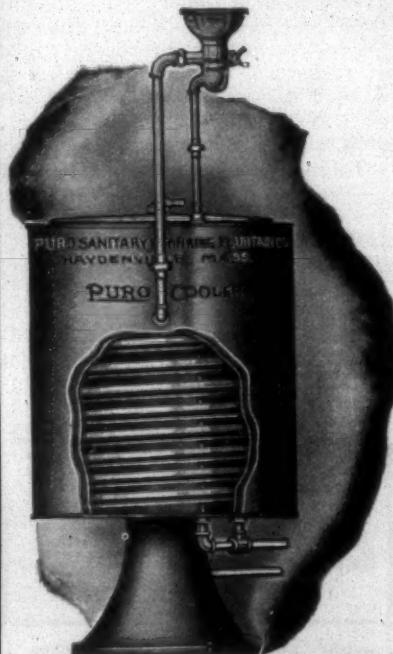
Tanks for all purposes which any reader of this article may have.

TANKS—any size—any purpose—anywhere

CHATTANOOGA

:-

TENNESSEE



The late ex-President Roosevelt's motto was
Be Prepared!

Anticipate your warm weather requirements and order

**Puro Coolers
NOW**

DON'T DELAY.

40 Feet Coil Pipe—
Cover with locking device and rubber washer, making an air tight Tank—equipped with PURO Sanitary Drinking Fountain.

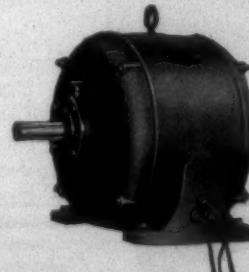
Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.
Haydenville, Mass.

Southern Agent
E. S. PLAYER, Greenville, S. C.

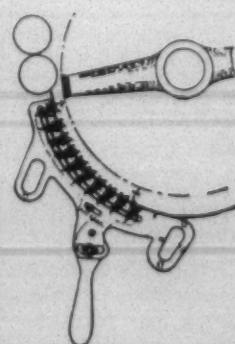
Watson Loom Motors

Fully enclosed, solid housing and end brackets. Grit and dust proof ball bearings.

The many designs of WATSON motors make possible the selection of equipment to meet the particular requirements for any service. Write for bulletin 402.



High Point Machine Works, Inc. High Point, N.C.
Distributors WATSON Motors



Less Waste — Cleaner Yarns

COMPETITION IS NOW STRONG, and we cannot impress upon you too keenly to adopt our ADJUSTABLE PIN GRIDS, which will enable you to manufacture stronger and cleaner yarns, with smallest percentage of waste.

Send for large list that have already adopted them.

Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company

L. D. ARMSTRONG, President
GREENVILLE, S. C. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Old Electric Equipment Running at Pelzer, S. C.

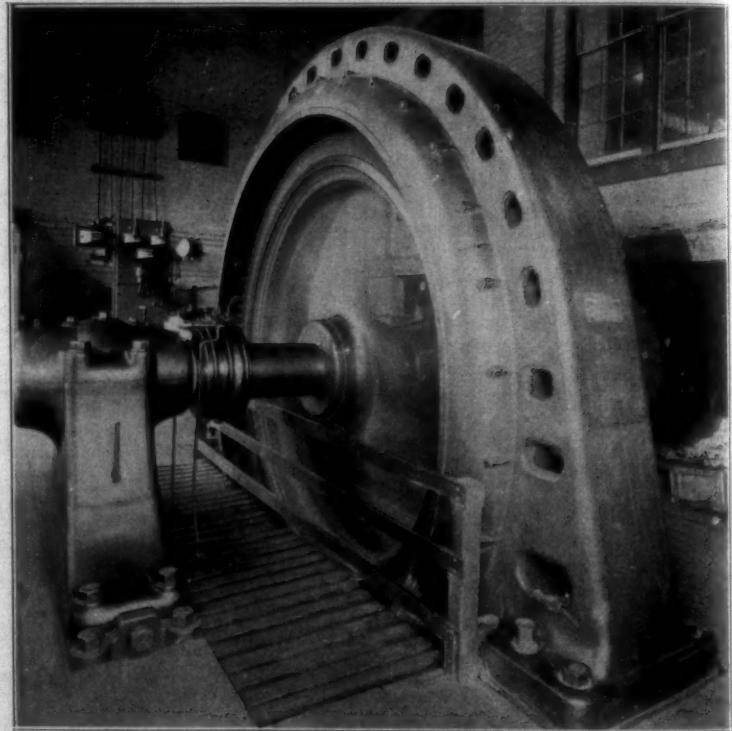
Owing to the rapid development of electrical apparatus during the past thirty years, some varieties only five years old might perhaps be classed as museum pieces, while those ten years old or more are almost forgotten. This makes the motor, generator and switchboard in a textile mill at Pelzer, S. C., interesting from two standpoints: first, they were installed about 1895, twenty-six years ago, and, secondly, they have been running continuously ever since.

All three are of General Electric Company manufacture, the generator being an AB 3450 volt, 120 amp. 180 R. P. M. synchronous machine, which has been used as both a motor and a generator. The synchronous motor is a type AF, 400 h. p., 3000 volt, 360 R. P. M. machine which

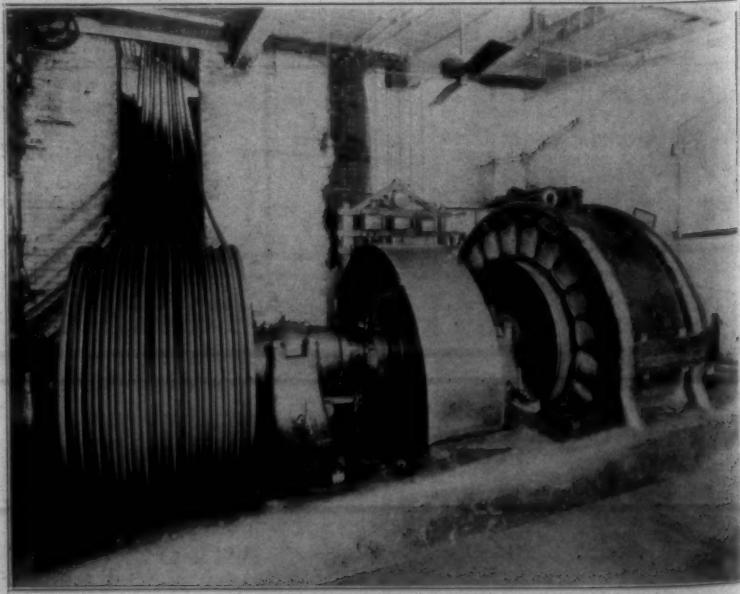
has been used as a motor since 1897. The switchboard is an old wooden slat affair, with the original meters and resistances still on it. The only change made in it is that formerly the resistance was mounted with the handles on a bench, so that the operator could sit between the two and operate them. The bench has now been removed, and the handles placed on the boxes.

The whole outfit is an example of the primitive operating practices of those days. The generator was put on the line by the old dim-and-glow lamp system, and as the result of the lamps being improperly connected, for eight years it was thrown on the line out of step, three single blade knife switches being used to throw it on. The motor starts direct on line voltages, without the use of a commutator.

In spite of the vicissitudes of service the old machines are still in



Synchronous motor, type AF-3000 volts, 60 cycles, installed at the plant of the Pelzer Mfg. Co. in 1895, and used as a motor since 1897.. Soon to be used as a generator for individual drive.



Another view of Motor.

good condition. No coils have been owners of the apparatus, plan to still, work and tolerance and faith, replaced on the generator or motor use the motor as a generator to supply power for the individually since 1895, nor have any other except minor repairs been necessary. The Pelzer Manufacturing Company, tory.

And then there came an age of larger tolerance, of bigger, broader, science, and, for a little time, it more fundamental faith. An age of seemed to us that science was going to solve our problems; that physics and chemistry were going to give us a completely revolutionized world; that, somehow, we were going to put on the shoulders of machinery all of the troubles that had been afflicting the world from the beginning of time, and, after a little while, we discovered that neither science nor democracy could relieve us from those great essentials of work and tolerance and faith. And now it really seems to me as though we were on the threshold of another and more interesting and more stimulating age than any of these two.

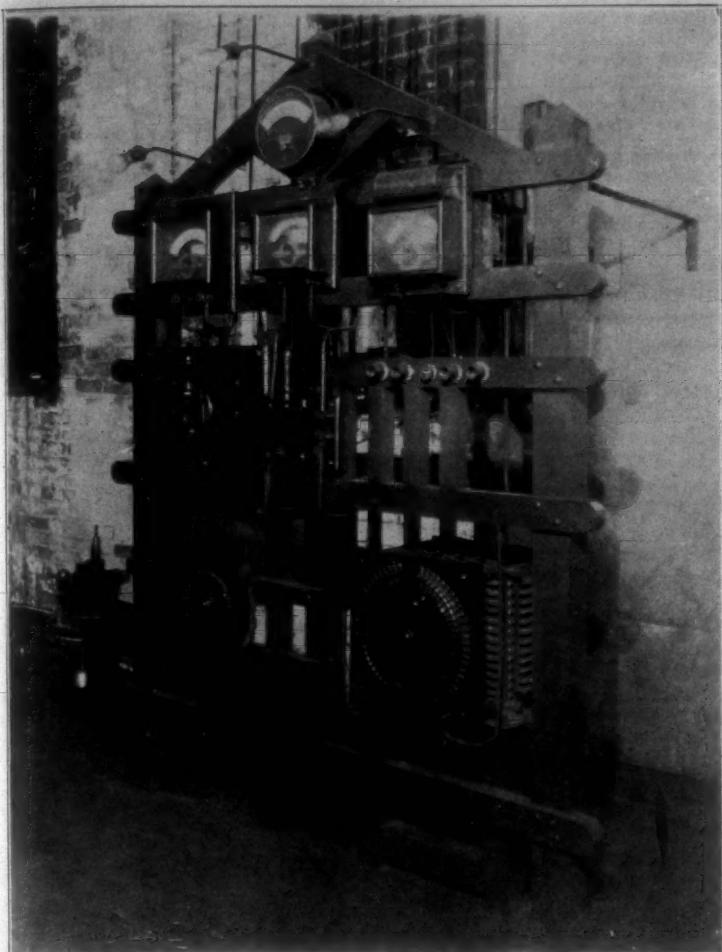
The world is going to come into

a new age of respect to work, of reason? Yes. An age of science? Wonderfully so. But of all, an age of solid common sense.

Hence Those Tears.

Visitor (comforting Tommy, who has upset a bottle of ink on the new carpet)—Never mind, my boy; no use to cry over spilled milk.

Tommy (indignantly)—Any dunce would know that. If it's milk that's spilled all you have to do is to call the cat an' she'll lick it up cleaner'n anything. But this ain't milk, an' mother'll do the lickin', is what ails me."



Switchboard used to control the synchronous motor. It is an example of what switchboards and instruments were like 25 years ago. The oil switch lever handle is a comparatively recent addition.

An Age of Common Sense.

(Continued From Page 15)
what he called "The Age of Reason." It was the age when, in the words of Emerson, "God said, 'I am tired of kings, I suffer them no more.'

Up to my ear the morning brings
The outrage of the poor."

And in that age of reason, men decided to do away with kings, and did almost a complete, but not quite a complete, job of it, and democracy

came in and for a little time men thought that democracy was going to solve all our problems; that immediately the millennium was going to dawn; that everything men had hoped and dreamed about would forthwith come true. And a little while passed, and we found that democracy could relieve from tyranny, but it could not relieve from toil; that democracy could change the forms of government, but it could not change human nature, and that the old essentials were essentials

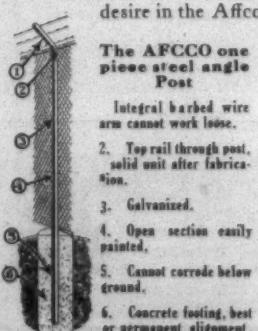
DRAKE CORPORATION

"Warp Dressing Service Improves Weaving"

NORFOLK - VIRGINIA

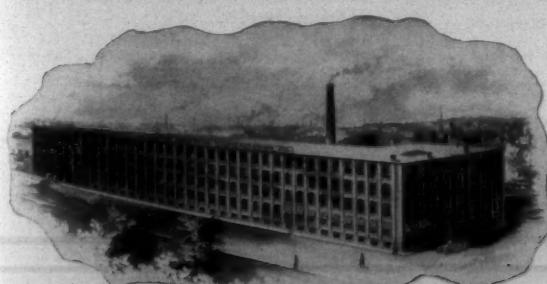
AFCCO Fences are Barriers of Steel

That fence that you need—is it to be highly ornamental or an effectual barrier against trespassers? You will find just what you desire in the Afccoline.



The rugged and extreme strength of design embodied in the structure of Afco Non-climbable Fence is a paid up insurance policy against all intruders.

Let us tell you all about Afco Fence.
General Equipment Company
518 Realty Building
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.

44 AND 46 VINE STREET

WORCESTER, MASS.

Manufacturers of
CARD CLOTHING
Cylinder Fillets
Doffer Fillets
Stripper Fillets
Burnisher Fillets
Stripper Sheets
Emery Fillets
Napper Clothing
Hand Cards
Top Flats Reclothed
Steel Twin-wire Heddles
All Sizes and Nos. Wire

Card Clothing Mounting Machines
Traverse and Roller Grinders
all accessory supplies for the Cards

We furnish expert men with machines for mounting our Card Clothing

Please transmit orders directly to Southern Offices.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.
SOUTHERN BRANCH
E. M. TERRYBERRY, Sou. Agent
1126 Healey Building Phone Ivy 2571
ATLANTA, GA.

TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS

TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow



Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made easy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS. FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

Arabol Manufacturing Co.

R. P. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.

Offices: 100 William Street, New York.

Southern Agent: Cameron MacRae, Concord, N. C.

ALSO HOSIERY FINISHING AND BLEACHINGS



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY — BOSTON



Winding machines for single and ply yarns, cotton, woolen, worsted and silk. Write for circular describing the NEW WIND DOUBLER, also the No. 80 for winding SUPERCONES.

CHARLOTTE OFFICE
804 Realty Building
FREDERICK JACKSON

Agents

ATLANTA OFFICE
1121 Candler Bldg.
WINTHROP S. WARREN



Seamless

with a double rolled top.

Clear Entrance and Exit

The sliver always coils up evenly inside this Laminar Roving Can—there is no top sway.

Smooth inside and finished with a moisture-proof coating. Outside painted or varnished as desired.

Ten and twelve inch diameters.

And when you write your order for fibre trucks, baskets and cars, see that it also calls for Laminar Receptacles. Of course we make a seamed roving can—The Twentieth Century.

Send for our new book, "Laminars, the Receptacles that Stand the Gaff."

AMERICAN VULCANIZED FIBRE COMPANY
Sole proprietors and manufacturers
New England Dept.: 12 Pearl St., Boston

C. C. Bell, Vice-Pres.
Resident Manager
Home Office — Wilmington, Delaware.
Factories at Wilmington and Newark, Del.



LAMINAR
MILL RECEPTACLES

The New Brunswick Chemical Co.

Works and Main Office

85-105 Doremus Ave., NEWARK, N. J.

Manufacturers of

Dyestuffs, Chemicals and Oils

Southern Representative, MAX EINSTEIN, P. O. Box 211, Charlotte, N. C.

"National" Erie Fast Scarlet YA.

A most important addition to the rapidly growing "National" series of direct dyes is "National" Erie Fast Scarlet YA, a direct red possessing good fastness to light and superior fastness to acid.

This new dye is distinguished by its vivid scarlet shade and its general adaptability wherever direct dyes are employed. Among other good properties it possesses excellent solubility, produces level shades and resists the action of metals, thereby rendering it eminently suitable for use in any of the standard dyeing machines.

"National" Erie Fast Scarlet YA will be found useful for dyeing cotton in all stages of manufacture, including warps, and on account of its qualities is of great value for linings, sateen quiltings, tickings, etc.

In combination with other important types of the same group of dyes, a series of acid fast mode shades are obtainable. It is readily discharged with dydrosulphite to a clear white.

Union goods are readily dyed with it, while full shaded scarlets are to be obtained when used in combination with "National" Wool Scarlet BR.

Among some of the unusual applications of "National" Erie Fast Scarlet YA may be mentioned chip and straw plaits, jute burlap for decorative purposes, vegetable ivory, and vegetable and chrome tanned leathers.

This product is destined to occupy a prominent place among the cotton reds, and signalizes a most important step in the development of a complete line of "National" direct dyes.

Full technical information with dyeings will be supplied upon request to any of the National branches.

Green and White Checks.

Providence, R. I.—The popularity which ginghams are now enjoying for use in women's summer wear has been so great here for the last week or more that the stocks of some merchants have been almost depleted, according to officials of dry goods and department stores. Both domestic and imported ginghams are in demand.

While checks of various colors in gingham are going big, the popular demand seems to be for a green and white check. It was reported last

Saturday that not a yard of high grade green and white checked gingham was to be had in the city. The gingham buyer in one large department store declared that he could sell 20 pieces of these colors at once by telephoning disappointed customers. Red and white checks and black and white also are in great demand.

In many cases it is reported that ginghams are being chosen for summer dresses in the place of the usually popular silks and organdies.—Daily News-Record.

Is a Business Revival in Sight.

"The volume of production for purposes of current consumption does not fluctuate greatly, except during such temporary buyers' strikes as we have witnessed in the last nine months. This stoppage of demand on the part of the public soon passes. Already we have witnessed the resumption of purchase and production for this class of commodities. But the production of goods which are durable and which increase the wealth of the nation revives less rapidly. The European situation is uncertain and promises no relief at an early date. But with more than six million farms actively at work bringing forth a volume of product which will approximate \$15,000,000,000 in value for the year, and with the greatest consuming public in the world demanding goods to maintain their high standard of living and to improve the

standard of housing, we may expect a substantial degree of prosperity for the next year. Profits will not be as large as they were during wartime, but they will not be as small as they were before 1915."—David Friday, professor of Political Economy in the University of Michigan in The Review of Reviews.

Wrong Direction.

You are an hour late this morning, Sam," said an employer to his negro servant.

"Yes, sah; I know it, sah. I was kicked by a mule on my way, sah."

"That ought not to have detained you an hour, Sam."

"Well, you see, boss, it wouldn't have if he'd only kicked me in this direction; but he kicked me de other way, sah."—Bindery Talk.

We seldom realize how irresistible are the powers of gentleness and kindness.

Thursday, June 30, 1921.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

25

Superintendents and Overseers.

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the blank below and send it to us. We would also be glad to have you include any recent changes in overseers and superintendents.

192

Name of Mill.....
Town
..... Superintendent
..... Assistant Superintendent
..... Carder
..... Second Hand Carding
..... Spinner
..... Second Hand Spinning
..... Slasher
..... Warper
..... Weaver
..... Second Hand Weaving
..... Loom Fixer
..... Loom Fixer
..... Loom Fixer
..... Cloth Room
..... Shipping Clerk
..... Dyer
..... Outside Foreman
..... Master Mechanic
..... Cotton Grader
Recent changes.....

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

Hydrosulphite

CONCENTRATED POWDER

FOR

Vat Colors and Indigo

H.A. METZ & CO. Inc.

One-Twenty-Two Hudson Street, New York City.
Boston Philadelphia Providence Chicago
Charlotte San Francisco

JACQUES WOLF & Co.

Manufacturing Chemists and Importers

PASSAIC, N. J.

Finishing and Sizing Preparations for Cotton:

Bleaching Oil. Kier Boil Assistant.

Cream Softener. White, Creamy and Odorless.

Hydrosulphite. For stripping and discharge printing.

Indigolite. For indigo discharge.

Soluble Oils.

MONOPOLE OIL

Reg. Trade Mark No. 70991



**Standard
Size of the South**

The higher the cost of labor, and the higher the cost of raw materials, the more essential it becomes to have the Slasher-Room on an efficient basis. We cheerfully furnish to all interested our Slasher Efficiency Test Blanks.

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Sizings

**Softeners
Agents,**

Finishings

**S. C. Thomas and C. C. Clark
Spartanburg, S. C.**



Bobbins
Skewers
Clearer Rolls
and
Dogwood
Cones

Home Office and Plant No. 1
Monticello, Ga.
Plant No. 2, Toeacane, N. C.

Spartan Sizing Compound Co. Inc.

MORELAND and WITHERSPOON, SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Manufacturers of
Spartan Compounds,
Tallows and Gums

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Thursday, June 30, 1921.

Southern Mill Stocks

Quoted By

R. S. Dickson & Company

Gastonia, N. C.

Greenville, S. C.

For Week Ending June 28, 1921.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Spinning Co.	70	76
Aileen Mills	—	51
American Spinning Co.	—	300
Amer. Yarn & Proc. Co.	109	125
Anderson Cotton Mills	67	69
Arlington Cotton Mills	—	275
Aragon Cotton Mills (S. C.)	190	225
Arcade Cotton Mills	—	115
Arrow Mills	—	125
Augusta Factory	40	50
Belton Cotton Mills	—	97
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	220	235
Bibb Mfg. Co.	98	101
Broad River Mills	140	161
Brogan Mills	—	72
Brown Mfg. Co.	—	275
Clara Mfg. Co.	100	118
Clifton Mfg. Co.	—	105
Cabarrus Cotton Mills	—	170
Chadwick-Hoskins Co. (Par \$25)	6	10 1/2
Chadwick-Hoskins Co., pfd.	—	100
Chiquola Mfg. Co.	—	235
Calhoun Mills	—	250
Cannon Mfg. Co.	—	185
Clover Mills	—	111
Cash Mills	—	25
Climax Spinning Co.	110	120
Crescent Spinning Co.	70	76
Columbus Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	—	180
Consolidated Textile	18	20
Converse, D. E. Co.	—	85
Dacotah Cotton Mills	420	440
Dixon Mills	100	110
Drayton Mills	60	—
Dresden Cotton Mills	—	210
Dunham Mills	90	94
Dunham Mills, pfd.	—	85
Durham Hosiery, pfd.	85	92
Durham Hosiery "B"	—	22
Eastern Mfg. Co.	75	86
Eastside Mfg. Co.	35	55
Eagle & Phenix (Ga.)	125	180
Eaford Mfg. Co.	—	110
Enterprise Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	100	125
Erwin Cotton Mills Co.	300	306
Erwin Cot. Mills Co., pfd.	102	103
Flint Mfg. Co.	—	175
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	65	68
Gibson Mfg. Co.	—	170
Globe Yarn Mills (N. C.)	—	66
Grace Cotton Mill Co.	—	70
Gray Mfg. Co.	—	375
Glenwood Cotton Mills	119	130
Gluck Mills	90	94
Greenwood Cotton Mills	185	—
Grendel Mills	—	135
Hamrick Mills	—	161
Hanes, P. H. Knitting Co.	12	13 1/2
Hanes, P. H. Knit'g Co., pfd.	97	100
Hillside Cotton Mills, Ga.	250	—
Imperial Yarn Mill, N. C.	—	160
Inman Mills	70	80
Jennings Cotton Mill	—	210
Judson Mills	—	245
Judson Mills, pfd.	84	95
King, John P. Mfg. Co.	145	265
Lancaster Cotton Mills	—	151
Limestone Mills	—	121
Lola Mfg. Co.	110	120
Locke Cotton Mills Co.	105	100
Laurens Cotton Mill's	94	150
Majestic Mfg. Co.	125	150
Marlboro Cotton Mills	49	51
Mills Mill	—	300
Monarch Mills (S. C.)	103	110
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	—	200
Myers Mill	—	77
Myrtle Mills	110	136
National Yarn Mill	125	141
Newberry Cotton Mills	—	180
Ninety-Six Cotton Mill	185	—
Norcott Mills Co.	250	—
Orr Cotton Mills	95	97
Osceola Mills	—	250
Parkdale Mill	—	144
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	95	96
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	94	94
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	—	102
Piedmont Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	118	128
Panola Cotton Mills	—	190
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	90	103
Poindsett Mills	—	105
Ranlo Mfg. Co.	99	106
Rex Spinning Co.	—	125
Rex Spinning Co., pfd.	92	—
Ridge Mills	—	73
Riverside Mills (par \$12.50)	7	8
Riverside & Dan River	270	280
Rowan Cotton Mill's Co.	74	81
Rockyface Spinning Co.	—	76
Rhyme-Houser Mfg. Co.	74	81
Saxon Mills	—	100
Seminole Cotton Mills Co.	100	110
Sibley Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	47	55
Sterling Spinning Co.	—	70
Spartan Mills	104	110
Superior Yarn Mills	85	91
Toxaway Mills (par \$25)	23	24
Union-Buffalo Mills	—	40
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd.	69	71
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2d pfd.	29	31

Roumanian Yarn Orders Practically Closed is Report.

Austin, Tex.—The deal for the sale of 18,000,000 pounds of cotton yarn to the Roumanian government, involving the payment of \$7,000,000, has been practically closed by the Texas Export Cotton Association, according to H. A. Wroe, banker of this city, and chief promoter of the export association.

The cotton from which this yarn is to be manufactured will be shipped to German spinners, after which the product will be sent to Roumania. A cable has been received by Mr. Wroe from Albert H. Burleson, now in Germany, stating that plans were rapidly maturing for carrying out the details of this large transaction.

Mr. Wroe states that the Roumanian government is to issue bonds for the amount of \$7,000,000, the cost of the yarn, bearing 7 per cent interest. R. G. Crosby, an associate of Mr. Wroe, is now in New York, making arrangements to underwrite these Roumanian bonds.

Through the efforts of Mr. Burleson has just left the port of Galveston, bound for Bremen, the cargo consisting of 271 bales and 12 cents a pound is guaranteed the producer, states Mr. Wroe. This cotton is not connected with the Roumanian proposition.

When it reaches Bremen, Mr. Wroe stated, the cotton will be turned over to the manufacturers, who will convert the staple into the finished yarn and then sell it, one-half of the net profits going to the manufacturers and the other half to the Texas Export Cotton Association and a part paid over to the producers. This part will be in excess of the 12 cents per pound to be paid the growers of the cotton.

"Mr. Burleson is expected to be on hand when this cotton arrives," continued Mr. Wroe, "and will also see that the agreements made with the manufacturers are carried out. I may add, the former postmaster general is representing the American National Bank of Austin and the Texas Export Cotton Association."

It was further explained by Mr. Wroe that it is proposed by the Texas Export Cotton Association to issue stock to the farmers in payment for their cotton and this stock to be used as collateral by the banks. By this plan he proposes to ultimately dispose of the cotton now being held by Texas farmers and which is said to exceed 500,000 bales.

Florence Mill's Flower Garden and Premise Contest.

Forest City, N. C.—The annual contest for flowers, yards and gardens of the Florence Mills was held Wednesday, June 22.

The condition of the village proved to the judges that each one was doing their part to make this the ideal place in the county. Every home had flowers which proved that pretty flowers and attractive surroundings are contagious.

The gardens deserve special mention. In one garden there was corn ready for use, beans, beets, cucumbers, squash, potatoes, sweet and

Irish, onions, tomatoes and cantaloupes. The gardens will furnish vegetables for summer besides enough to can for winter, thereby using the garden the year round. Every home had a splendid garden, which caused the judges extra thought in making their decision. The management has made the gardens possible by furnishing not only the plot but the seed, for which the employees are very grateful.

The premises were all in excellent condition, showing that the people are taking more interest in their homes and surroundings than ever before. In all the village the judges only found four cases of sickness. Much credit is given Miss Minnie Justus, welfare worker, who keeps an eye on the homes.

Mr. I. B. Covington, the beloved superintendent, who always has the welfare of his people at heart, presented the following prizes at the Welfare House:

Flowers.

Mrs. G. G. Frasheur, \$5.00; Mrs. James Robeson, \$2.50; Mrs. J. R. Carver, \$1.00; Mrs. Lawson Condry, blue ribbon; Mrs. Riley Baynard, red ribbon; Mrs. W. R. Towery, white ribbon.

Garden.

Mrs. Lee Proctor, \$5.00; Mrs. Rufus Flack, \$2.50; Mrs. Tom Wilkerson, \$1.00; Mrs. Dock Crawley, blue ribbon; Mrs. C. G. Godfrey, red ribbon; Mrs. Horace Hardin, white ribbon.

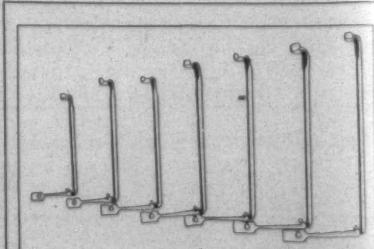
Premises.

Mrs. Francis Frasheur, \$5.00; Mrs. E. H. Doggett, \$2.50; Mrs. A. C. White, \$1.00; Mrs. T. J. Ross, blue ribbon; Mrs. Bud Sisk, red ribbon; Mrs. Horace Hardin, white ribbon.

For the new homes where the soil had not been improved. For best premises and flowers:

Mrs. G. W. Shuttles, \$3.00; Mrs. William Laughter, \$1.00.

After the prizes had been delivered Rev. Parker Holmes made a short talk.



The Only Firm

in the South manufacturing FLYER PRESSERS. These are made of the best Norway Iron. Perfectly fitted before leaving the factory.

We Manufacture

Repair, Overhaul all kinds of Textile Machinery, align and level shafting by the Kinhead system.

Estimates Furnished

Southern
Spindle & Flyer Company
Charlotte, N. C.

W. H. Monty
Pres. & Genl. Mgr.
W. H. Hutchins
V. Pres. & Secy.

Knit Goods

Philadelphia—Knit goods markets fall under wear business will depend almost entirely on the weather, and count of numerous small orders for that an early cool fall will justify the wholesaler and retailer in the prompt delivery. Of course this is encouraging, as knitters feel that there is very little goods in retail hands and as soon as business steadies a little substantial orders will be placed on time delivery.

"Cotton hosiery sellers," states the letter of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association, "declare that they expect a continuance of present small scale buying for as far as they can see into the future, and that they rather prefer to work on this basis, particularly inasmuch as it seems to be the only basis satisfactory to the trade."

"Reference is made to a stiffening up in the fine yarn prices and the unprofitable character of present cotton hosiery prices to the mills.

Hosiery manufacturers report that the spinner is persisting in talking higher prices on yarn, not only on the fine numbers but also on some of the cheaper numbers. These manufacturers cannot understand why the spinners should do so because of the absence of anything in sight to warrant higher prices at the present time.

Philadelphia full-fashioned hosiery manufacturers are endeavoring to work on a basis of open shop, instructing learners so that they may hereafter be free of union domination in the conduct of their business.

"This period of breaking in new workers will mean a temporary larger production of cotton full-fashioned goods, because the manufacturers naturally prefer the spoilage of cotton yarn to that of silk.

"Production of full-fashioned silk is expected to increase, and buyers say that they are 'keeping their feet on the ground' with reference to placing business for full-fashioned goods."

Wholesalers report that retailers' advance orders for winter under wear are largely on a basis of sorting up broken stocks so that their line may be fairly complete with the opening of the fall season.

This may serve to slow up the placing of duplicate orders by the wholesalers with the mills and, if so, it may naturally follow that there will be a good business through the fall on a hand-to-mouth basis.

Buyers express the opinion that

Hundreds of Thousands

of WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL

DICTIONARIES are in use by business men, engineers, bankers, judges, architects, physicians, farmers, teachers, librarians, clergymen, by successful men and women the world over.

Are You Equipped to Win?

The New International provides the means to success. It is an all-knowing teacher, a universal question answerer.

If you seek efficiency and advancement why not make daily use of this vast fund of information?

400,000 Vocabulary Terms, 2700 Pages, 6000 Illustrations, Colored Plates, 30,000 Geographical Subjects, 12,000 Biographical Entries.

Regular and India-Paper Editions.



Write for specimen pages, illustrations, etc. Free, a set of Pocket Maps if you name this paper.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass.

MERROWING

Established 1838

FOR—
Stocking Welting
Toe Closing
Mock Seaming

Maximum Production
Minimum Cost of Upkeep
Unexcelled Quality of Work

THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY

20 Laurel Street, Hartford, Conn.

Bleachers Blue, That Correct Tone

which appeals to the experienced eye of the buyer of white goods is produced by using Marston's Bleachers Blue. Costs no more than the "just as good" and will give the results desired

Fast and Uniform

John P. Marston Company

247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston



Ring Traveler Specialists

U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

159 Aborn Street, PROVIDENCE, R. I.
AMOS M. BOWEN, Treasurer

Wm. P. VAUGHAN, Southern Representative
P. O. Box 792

GREENVILLE, S. C.

U. S. Ring Travelers are uniformly tempered which insures even-running spinning. They are also correct as to weight and circles. Quality guaranteed.

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT MADE IN COTTON SPINNING IN QUARTER OF A CENTURY

The Richards-Hinds Light Running Rolls

Over 1,400,000 Spindles Equipped to Date

Guaranteed Claims

Cockley Yarn Preventor

Less Change of Roll Settings

Extra Strength of Yarn

Reduced Cost of Spinning

Less Waste

One-third Saved on Leather Covered Rolls

Greater Production

Better Spinning with Improved Product

All machine builders are agents and will quote prices for new work.
Also for prices and particulars write to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Company

Indian Orchard, Mass.

Cotton Mills — Attention!

"Keystone" Roving Cans and Boxes—Indeed "Peerless"

"Hartford Jewel" Belting—Certainly a Gem.

"National" Hydraulic and Steam Guages—"International" as well.

"Aries" Roller Sheep Leather—Smooth as a glove.

"Wear Well" Leather Packings—True to their name.

FOR SALE BY

The WILSON Co.

Southern Representatives

PHONES 296-2364

GREENVILLE, S. C.

FEDERAL TAX SERVICE CORPORATION103 Trust Building
CHARLOTTE, N. C.Palmetto Building
GREENVILLE, S. C.

Specialists in the preparation of Income and Excess Profits tax returns for Cotton Mills. Tax estimates and adjustments made.

Sam N. Johnson, President C. E. Frick, Sec'y
J. H. Courtney, Vice Pres. John B. Glover, Jr., Treas

Sole Selling Agents
CLARENCE WHITMAN & SON, INC.
MERCHANDISING
FOR TEXTILE MILLS

354 Fourth Avenue
New York City

Chicago St Louis Philadelphia San Francisco

**First Aid**

Are you prepared to take the proper care of emergencies? Let us figure with you on "First Aid" equipment. A post card will bring our salesman to see you.

Winchester Surgical Supply Company32 West Fifth Street
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Laboratory Equipment

Laboratory Supplies

RIDLEY WATTS & CO.**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

44-46 Leonard Street NEW YORK CITY

Branch Offices

Chicago

Philadelphia

San Francisco

St. Louis

Baltimore

Cotton Goods

New York—Cotton Goods markets have been more or less of a pessimistic nature during the past week mostly on account of prices of raw material which has been quoted lower than since 1914. There has been a softening of prices in print cloths and sheetings, though this has not been accompanied by any increase in sales. Export trade has continued light.

Cloth buyers are showing indifference to offers of lower prices as they do not see much to be gained by attempting purchases when so many unsettled factors are talked of. They feel that until the cotton market steadied again at least it will be useless to try and feel out the real position of manufacturers.

Sheetings were quoted without special change, but generally with the reservation that any substantial order for a desirable customer at slightly lower value than current prices will be submitted to the mills.

In fine goods trade has quieted down again. Some small lot business is going on in pongees, a few desirable voiles, and the usual run of small buying of organdies or other seasonable fabrics at a finishing works on which processing may begin immediately. Forward business is light at the moment.

Coarse colored goods are selling moderately, and many of them, such as denims, are lower than mills think they should be. Jobbers continue to report in agency circles that while their business during the past six months was not small in volume, it was either unprofitable or the measure of profit was most unsatisfactory due to high costs.

Someone has said that there are enough unsold cotton goods warehoused or stocked in Cuba to provide 40 yards for each individual in the country. This may be an exaggeration, but it is certain that the congestion is very grave. Representatives of the Associated Cotton Textile Merchants of New York who made a visit to the island found conditions much as they have been described from time to time in these columns. Retailers cannot sell goods they have, wholesalers cannot get paid, customs charges are very high and bank accommodation is out of the question. Print cloths may be bought lower on firm bids, but the bids are lacking and most agents are refraining from making offers. A

similar condition prevails in brown sheetings of some constructions. In fine gray cloths the demand is quiet. Competition for denim and working suit fabrics is very sharp and some mills have grown tired and will not make lower prices in a time of uncertainty and very limited business. Spot trade in certain lines of wash fabrics continues active and it is believed that retail distribution is being quickened by a closer margin of profit on goods bought for immediate sale. Made up goods are still high at retail. Shirting manufacturers and wash goods converters are prone to postpone all future operations until after the holiday at least.

Prices current in primary markets are as follows: Print cloths, 28-inch 64x64s, 4% cents; 64x60s, 4% cents; 38½-inch 64x64s, 6% cents; brown sheetings, Southern standards, 9½ cents; tickings, 8-ounce, 17 cents; denims, 2.20 indigo, 12 cents; prints, 11 cents; staple gingham, 12 cents; dress gingham, 15 and 17 cents.

WALLS

for

OFFICES
COMMUNITIY HOUSES
COTTAGESStrong—Attractive to the
eye—Vermin ProofUse Southern Gypsum
Co. Plasters

Address

Southern Gypsum Co.
—INC.—
North Holston, Va.**WE-FU-GO AND SCAIFE****WATER**PURIFICATION SYSTEMS
SOFTENING & FILTRATION
FOR BOILER FEED AND
ALL INDUSTRIAL USES

WM. B. SCAIFE & SONS CO. PITTSBURGH, PA.

TRADE MARK
BARBER - COLMAN COMPANYMAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY
BOSTON, MASS. ROCKFORD ILL.

GREENVILLE, S.C.

HAND KNOTTERS AND WARP TYING MACHINES

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia — The yarn market has been rather dull during the past week, although spinners have held ready and are not inclined to reduce prices again. Spinners do not want to make any further reductions in prices and the reduction in cotton prices will not justify a reduction as quoted prices are now below cost of production.

Many prices quoted are stated to be purely nominal as agents will often do much better on a firm bid than they will quote to the trade in general or to a casual customer. In this way some very low prices are heard of as having been worked through. Some have resulted from the financial needs of spinners and others have resulted from the desire of merchants to move out stocks in preparation for further opportunities.

A good trade of 2-16s was quoted by a mill at 21c, although a higher price is being asked for 12s. Knitting yarns can be secured in small quantities around 21c for 10s in some quarters, although most spinners want more. Orders are beginning to run out in some quarters and spinners are more willing to listen to any offers because of that fact, coupled with the break in raw cotton.

Very little business is being done in any quarter. Most merchants say trade is bound to be very quiet for the rest of the month, as many small manufacturers take their inventories as of July 1.

Combed yarns continue to present a firm front, with these mills apparently in good shape with business well ahead, at least as far as they cared to sell. The attitude of these mills is well shown by a recent quotation of \$1.00 for 2-60s combed peeler, where the mill was sold ahead for the next few months and did not want any business; skeins in this count are noted sold at 77½c, with some high grade 2-58s sold at 80c. Occasionally lower priced offerings are reported, but the average price today runs from 78 to 80c. For 2-40s around 62 and 63c, is noted, with 2-50s sold at 68c. for a large lot, although 70c is the average quotation for smaller quantities. A high grade 2-80s sold at 115, with others offered around 105 upward.

Southern 2-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.
6s to 10s 21 @ 21½ 2-ply 26s 26 @
s to 14s 23 @ 2-ply 30s 28 @ 28½
ply 16s 23 @ 23½ 2-ply 40s 38 @ 42
ply 20s 24 @ 24½ 2-ply 50s 55 @
ply 24s 24½ @

Southern Two-Ply Skeins
6s to 10s 21 @ 36s 36 @
s to 12s 22 @ 40s 38 @ 40
14s 22½ @ 50s 54 @
16s 23 @ 60s 61 @ 66
18s 24 @ Upholstery
18s 25 @ Yarns
20s 25½ @ 8s 4 & 5-ply 15 @
20s 27½ @ 28

Duck Yarns

4 & 5-ply skeins 3, 4 & 5-ply skeins
8s 21 @ 10s 23½ @
10s 21½ @ 20s 24½ @
Southern Single Chain Warps
6s to 12s 21 @ 24s 25½ @
14s 22 @ 26s 26 @
16s 22½ @ 30s 28½ @ 29
20s 24 @ 40s 39 @
24½ @ 25

Southern Single Skeins.					
6s to 8s 21 @	20s	23	@ 23½		
10s 21 @ 21½	22s	24	@		
12s 21½ @	24s	24½	@ 25		
14s 22 @	26s	25½	@ 26		
16s 22½ @	30s	28½	@ 29		

Southern Frame Cones.					
8s 22½ @	22s	24½	@ 25		
10s 22½ @ 23	24s	26	@		
12s 23 @ 23½	26s	27	@		
14s 24 @	30s	26	@		
16s 24 @	30s extra	29	@ 31		
18s 24 @	40s	36	@ 41		
20s 24½ @ 25					

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.					
2-ply 30s 21 @ 56	2-ply 60s 80	80	@		
2-ply 36s 21 @ 66	2-ply 70s 87	87	@ 89		
2-ply 40s 21 @ 68	2-ply 80s 101	101	@		

Combed Peeler Cones.					
10s 36 @	28s	45	@		
12s 37 @	30s	49	@		
14s 38 @	32s	49	@		
16s 39 @	34s	51	@		
18s 40 @	36s	55	@		
20s 41 @	40s	59	@		
22s 42 @	50s	73	@		
24s 43 @	60s	83	@		
26s 44 @					

PATENTS

Trade Marks and Copyrights
Difficult and rejected cases specially solicited. No misleading inducements made to secure business. Over thirty years active practice. Experienced, personal, conscientious service.
Write for terms. Address

SIGGERS & SIGGERS

Patent Lawyers
Suite 34 N. U. Washington, D. C.

MI - CLEANER

The Perfected, Non-Soluble, Cleaning, Polishing, Cleansor, Deodorizing, Scouring and Scrubbing Powder. "Six in One"



Your Mill Supply House will furnish you Mi-Cleanser, or order direct from the factory.

Champion Chemical Co.

Charlie Nichols, General Manager
Asheville, N. C.

D. H. Mauney, Pres. Phil S. Steel, Vice-Pres. Jno. J. George, 2nd V.-Pres.
J. S. P. Carpenter, Treasurer D. A. Rudisill, Secretary

Mauney-Steel Company COTTON YARNS

DIRECT FROM SPINNERS TO CONSUMER
237 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.
Eastern Office, 336 Grosvenor Bldg., Providence, R. I.
Southern Office: Cherryville, N. C.
MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND HAVE THEIR PRODUCT SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN MILL NAME WILL PLEASE COMMUNICATE.

CATLIN & COMPANY

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

Commission Merchants

Cotton Piece Goods and Cotton Yarns

SOUTHERN OFFICE

903 Commercial Bank Bldg. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE

"The heresy of today is the orthodoxy of tomorrow."

DYE YOUR YARNS IN THE WOUND FORM

on machines that pay for themselves in no time. Send us your job dyeing. Our prices are low, deliveries are prompt, and service the best. Franklin machines are used all over the world.

As job dyers we color over a million pounds of cotton and of worsted a year. Let us serve you. Our representative will be glad of an opportunity to see you and fully explain all details.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

J. SPENCER TURNER COMPANY

COTTON CLOTHS AND YARNS

56 Worth Street
NEW YORK

Boston Amsterdam Philadelphia Reading
Chicago Hamilton, Can. Manchester, Eng.
SOUTHERN OFFICE, 910-911 Commercial National Bank Building
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Cocker Machine and Foundry Company Gastonia, N. C.

BUILDERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

Linking Warpers Linkers Balling Warpers Balling Attachments
Section Beam Warpers Long Chain Beamers Short Chain Beamers
Warp Splitting Machines Warp Dyeing Machines Warp Doublers
and Splitters Warp Coilers Boiling Out Boxes and Warp Washing
Machines Dye House Ballers.

AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc.

Manufacturer

Spindle Tape
AND
Bandings



Bolfield Ave. and Wister St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.

Want Department

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

For Sale.

Several thousand each 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " and 8" Draper Filling Quills. Also several thousand 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "x6" Boyton Patent Head Spools. All in good condition. Box 459, Gastonia, N. C.

Wanted.

Two or three sixteen or twenty end Ball Winders. Must be in good condition. State lowest cash price and when delivery can be made. Address Rainbow Mfg. Co., Ozark, Ala.

Hosiery Mill Superintendent.

Wanted—Superintendent for a hosiery mill making children's ribbed hose fine and medium, also ladies' fine and medium cotton, mercerized and silk and a few half hose. Only those with successful experience need apply, as we require a good man to whom we will pay a good salary, but who must have already demonstrated his ability to superintend successfully such mills.

In first letter please give full history of experience together with character references.

Address "Knitter," care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Manager.

Wanted—Position as manager yarn mill by a man with long experience, thoroughly understand the manufacturing and selling and buying, have 26 years' experience in the mill business, age 39 years, married. Can furnish best of reference as to ability, honesty and character. Address Ability, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

ENGINEERS PLANNING POWER TRANSMISSIONS

Secure Data and Estimates of "MORSE" DRIVES
SAVE Construction, Space, Light,
Fuel, Producing More with Less.
MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACCA, N. Y.
Engineering Services, Assistance,
Bulletins Atlanta Charlotte

Damask Mill Manager Wanted.

Experienced man wanted for the building and operation of small damask mill. Want one who can fill position of manager. Do not apply unless you have had long experience on damask. Address M. G., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted—Second hand Pneumatic jack hammer. Size drill steel $\frac{7}{8}$ " or 1". Must be in good condition. Box 459, Gastonia, N. C.

Loom Fixers.

Want three Compton & Knowles loom fixers for night work. Best of wages. Ideal place to live. Call or write J. F. Wright, Supt., McCall, S. C.

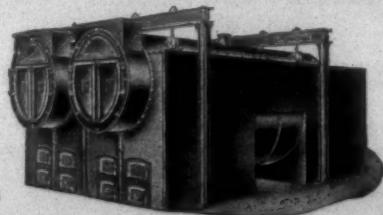


Boilers

Water Tube

With or
Without

Steel Casings



**STORAGE TANKS. TOWERS and TANKS
STRUCTURAL STEEL and PLATE WORK
BOILER REPAIRS**

Get Our Catalog and Prices Before Buying

**The Walsh & Weidner Boiler Company
Chattanooga, Tenn.**

New York
New Orleans
Memphis

Havana
San Francisco
Jacksonville

Do Your Men Ever Get Scalded?

A scalded man costs money—but your operatives must have warm water for wash sinks, showers, etc. Avoid all risk of scalding by using Powers Thermostatic Steam and Water Mixer. Low cost. No waste. Safe.

Bulletin 137-A Gives Full Details

THE POWERS REGULATOR

Specialists in Automatic Heat Control

984 Architects Bldg., New York
2759 Greenview Ave., Chicago (1093)
595 Boston Wharf Bldg., Boston
Canadian Powers Regulator Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Southern Representatives:
"ASKUS" Ira. L. Griffin, Greenville, S. C.
Guy L. Morrison, Charlotte, N. C.

"JUST THINK"

more than 350 Cotton Mills in your section are good customers of ours.

We make and sell the right kind of Paints at the right price. You will save money by getting our quotations before placing your orders.

"EVERYTHING IN PAINTS"

JOHNSON PAINT CO.

Manufacturers

ATLANTA, GA.

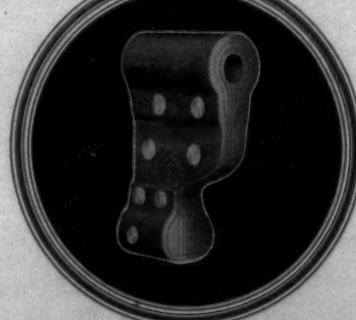
THE TRIPOD PAINT COMPANY

—MANUFACTURERS—

ATLANTA GEORGIA

MILL WHITES, PAINTS, STAINS, Etc.

Write for Prices and Free Samples



**GARLAND
LOOM PICKERS and
LOOM HARNESSSES**

GARLAND MFG. CO., SACO, ME.



SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires. We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or weaving mill or carder and spinner in medium size mill or overseer spinning in large mill. No less than \$24.00 per week and house rent free considered. Address No. 3085.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving in large mill on either plain or fancy work, have had experience with both positions and can give good references as to ability and character. Address No. 3086.

WANT position as superintendent of good yarn mill. Long experience and considered one of best carders in south. Best of reference. Address No. 3087.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in North or South Carolina. Have been running weave room for number of years and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3088.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic in good mill. Would prefer job in South Carolina or Georgia. Long experience and good reference. Address No. 3089.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room or second hand in large cloth room. Prefer white goods. Married, 33 years of age, 18 years in mill, 13 years as overseer. Address No. 3090.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on sheetings, drills, chambrays, coverts, plaids, etc. Can handle any size job. Best of reference. Would consider second hand job in large mill. Address No. 3091.

WANT position as electrician in cotton mill. Have had nine years experience in machine shop, installing motors, caring for switchboards, lights, etc. Can furnish excellent reference. Address No. 3092.

WANT position as overseer in carding, spinning or any other position in mill. Experienced in all branches of cotton manufacturing. Can report at once as mill where employed for several years has closed down indefinitely. Reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3093.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Practical mill man with long experience who can get results. Best of reference. Address No. 3094.

WANT position as master mechanic. Twenty years experience in machine shop and engine room. Ten years as master mechanic. Understand boilers, steam and turbine engines, electric drive and have successfully handled some large plants. Reason for change is lack of schools, churches and conveniences at present location. Best of reference. Address No. 3095.

WANT position as master mechanic in good mill. Long and thorough experience and can give satisfaction. Address No. 3096.

WANT position as overseer of weaving anywhere in South. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3097.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill. Long practical experience and also graduate of Clemson College. Would accept position as salesman on good line. Address No. 3098.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of large spinning room. Twenty years experience in mill. Ten as superintendent. Good reference. Address No. 3099.

WANT position as master mechanic. Number of years experience in steam plant and machine shop. Now employed as master mechanic. Good reference. Address No. 3100.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical mill man of good habits and can furnish best of references from former employers if wanted. Address No. 3101.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding or spinning. Can furnish references from present and former employers. Address No. 3102.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill or superintendent of small mill. Now employed as overseer carding and spinning and formerly superintendent of 7,000-spindle mill. Thirty-five years of age. Reference. Address No. 3103.

WANT position as salesman of mill supplies or sizing compounds. Experienced mill man. Address No. 3104.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large cotton mill. Can give best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3105.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man experienced on plain and fancy weaves. Can furnish excellent reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3106.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. 38 years old, married, 13 years as overseer. Best of reference. Address No. 3107.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weaving mill and can operate successfully any medium size mill. Would not consider less than \$3,000 per year. Address No. 3108.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill. Long experience and best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3109.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or spinning or assistant superintendent. Thirty-three years old, strictly sober and reliable and have a thorough practical experience of mill business and also graduate of I. C. S. Address No. 3110.

WANT position as second hand or fixer on E or K model looms with lock battery. Experienced and reliable. Address No. 3111.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of large mill. Have had experience which will enable me to qualify for big work. Anxious to get opportunity and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3112.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of good cotton mill. Would like to take charge of mill under construction with view of becoming superintendent when finished. Can furnish reference. Address No. 3113.

WANT position as overseer of spinning,

preferably in Carolinas but will go anywhere. Now employed but have good reasons for changing; 33 years old, married man with family and can furnish reference. Address No. 3114.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of carding and spinning or carding in large mill. Long experience as overseer of carding and spinning and can get results which will please owners of mill. Address No. 3115.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding in large mill. Experienced and can give satisfactory reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3116.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Eight years experience as overseer. Will go anywhere in South and understand the manufacture of sheetings, drills, denims, snaburgs, checks and stripes on all makes of looms. Address No. 3117.

WANT position as superintendent. Thoroughly capable to handle any medium sized mill and record has been without reproach. Can furnish references from all former employers as to ability and character. Address No. 3118.

WANT position as master mechanic by man with long experience in all kinds of power and drives in mill work in some of largest plants in North Carolina. Thoroughly reliable and competent. Address No. 3119.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3121.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or carding and spinning. Can furnish best of references and get results. Address No. 3122.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Practical man of long and successful experience. Address No. 3123.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of about 10,000 spindles, preferably on warp yarn. Long and successful experience in mill. Address No. 3120.

WANT position as superintendent or agent for yarn or weaving mill, either plain or fancy. Prefer weaving mill. Best of reference. Address No. 3124.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long experience on drills and plain work. Best reference from former employers. Can report at once. Recently overseer at night, which has been discontinued. Address No. 3125.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning, or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3126.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in large mill. Experienced on denims and heavy cloths. Best of reference. Address No. 3127.

WANT position as master mechanic in good mill. Forty years of age, 20 years as mechanic. Thoroughly understand engines, pumps, shop work and welding. No bad habits. Have some mill help in family. Address No. 3128.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have varied experience and can furnish good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3129.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, twisting or winding. Ten years' experience as overseer. Can furnish best of reference. Thirty-three years old and can go anywhere on short notice. Address No. 3130.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Can furnish reference as to character and ability and can get production and keep room in good order with plenty of help. Address No. 3131.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size yarn or weaving mill. Address No. 3132.

WANT position as superintendent of weave or large yarn mill in North or South Carolina. Prefer small town. Now superintendent of large yarn mill and giving perfect satisfaction but for good reasons would like to make change. A live wire and well fitted for manager or superintendent. Can furnish A-1 reference from leading manufacturers of South. Address No. 3133.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in North or South Carolina. Have been running weave room for number of years and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3134.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning or either on large job. Twenty-six years in mill, 14 years as overseer, married, have family, experienced on all numbers and can go anywhere. Address No. 3125.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding in good mill. Experienced and can give best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3136.

WANT position as engineer or master mechanic. Long experience and understand boilers, pumps, engines, turbines, motors, and generators. Can give reference. Age 44, 30 years' experience in mills. Now employed but have good reasons for changing. Band leader and paper mill with band. Address No. 3137.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or second hand in large mill. Experienced on plain and fancy weaving on all makes of looms. Reference. Address No. 3138.

WANT position as superintendent by man of good executive ability. Experienced on duck and yarns of all kinds. Can come at once for good offer. Address No. 3139.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill (over 50,000 spindles) or superintendent of yarn or weaving mill. Small family, good manager of help, best of reference. Address No. 3140.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Can give best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3141.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Experienced and can furnish reference. Address No. 3142.

WANT position as overseer of carding or second hand in large card room. Good reference. Address No. 3143.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3144.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long experience on many kinds of cloth and can give reference. Now employed but want to make change. Address No. 3145.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 38 years of age, good habits and reference. Address No. 3146.

WANT position as superintendent by man of long successful experience and a wide range of yarns and cloth. Address No. 3147.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning or large card room. Address No. 3148.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or second hand in large room. Have had 12 years' experience as second hand in large mill. Now employed but desire change. Will take job on white or colored work. Strictly sober in habits and can furnish reference. Address No. 3149.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 15 years' experience on plain and fancy weaving. Good reference. Address No. 3150.

WANT position as superintendent of white goods mill. Long experience. Now employed on colored goods but wish to change for white work. Address No. 3151.

WANT position as second hand in large spinning room or overseer of small room. Can go anywhere at once. Address No. 3152.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or print goods mill, 10,000 to 40,000 spindles. Address No. 3153.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Long experience and reliable. Good manager of help. Reference. Address No. 3154.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning in large mill or superintendent of medium size mill. Can furnish satisfactory reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3155.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3156.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Thoroughly experienced on Jacquard work, ducks and plain and fancy weaves. Can furnish reference as to ability and character. Address No. 3157.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Can furnish reference and handle any size job. Can report at once. Address No. 3158.

WANT position as superintendent of good sized mill. Long experience in mill business and can give satisfaction. Address No. 3159.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic in good mill or bleaching. Have had long and thorough experience and can give satisfaction. References. Address No. 3160.

WANT position as overseer of card room. Forty years of age, practical and technical experience. Good manager of help. Wish to locate in Piedmont Carolinas. Reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3161.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long experience and can give satisfaction. Now employed but have good reasons for wanting to change. Address No. 3162.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

ACID RESISTING PAINT— Detroit Graphite Company
ACCOUNTANTS— Federal Tax Service Corp.
AIR CONDITIONERS— Parks-Cramer Co.
ALBONE— Roessler & Hasslacher.
AIR WASHERS AND COOLERS— See Humidifiers.
ARCHITECTS & MILL ENGINEERS— Draper, E. S.
 Gude & Co.
 Lockwood, Green & Co.
 Sirrene & Co., J. E.
ASH HANDLING EQUIPMENT— Link-Belt Company.
ASPHALT TANKS— Chattanooga Boiler & Tank Co.
 Scaife, W. B., & Sons.
AUTOMATIC FEEDS FOR COTTON— Saco-Lowell Shops.
 Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G.
 Whitin Machine Works.
AUTOMATIC REGULATORS— Powers Regulator Co.
AUTOMATIC SCALES— American Kron Scales Co.
 Toledo Scale Co.
BALL BEARING— Greenville Textile Supply Co.
 S. K. F. Industries, Inc.
BALING PRESSES— See Presses, Baling.
BALLERS— Saco-Lowell Shops.
BANDS AND TAPE— American Textile Banding Co.
BEAMING AND WARPING MACHINERY— Cocker Machine Co.
 Draper Corporation.
 Saco-Lowell Shops.
 Morse Chain Co.
BEARINGS, SHAFT— Wood's, T. B., Sons Co.
BELT CONVEYORS— Link-Belt Company.
BELT TIGHTENERS— Link-Belt Co.
BELT CEMENT AND PRESERVATIVES— McLeod Leather & Belting Co.
BLEACHING MATERIALS— Arabol Mfg. Co.
 Atlantic Dyestuff Co.
 Bosson & Lane.
 Kilpstein & Co., A.
 Matleson Alkali Works..
 National Aniline & Chemical Co.
 Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co.
 Seydel Mfg. Co., The.
 United Chemical Products Co.
 Wolf, Jacques & Co.
BEARINGS, ROLLER— See Roller Bearings.
BELTING— Baltimore Belting Co.
 Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
 Deford Co., The.
 Grant Leather Corporation
 See also Mill Supplies.
 McLeod Leather Belting Co.
BELTING, LINK— Link-Belt Company.
 Courtney Co., Dana S.
 Draper Corporation.
 Macrodil Fibre Co.
 Morse Chain Co.
BENCH DRAWERS, STEEL— Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
BENCH LEGS, PRESSED STEEL— Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
BOBBINS— Courtney, The Dana S., Co.
 Jordan Mfg. Co.
BOILERS— Chattanooga Boiler & Tank Co.
 Walsh & Weldner Co.
 Lookout Boiler & Mfg. Co.
 High Point Machine Works
BOILER GRAPHITE— Detroit Graphite Company
BOXES— Andrews Co., O. B.
 Hutton & Bourbons Co.
BOX SHOCKS— Hutton & Bourbons Co.
BRICK— Yaddin Brick Co.
BRUSHES— Atlanta Brush Co.
 Carolina Brush Co.
BUILDINGS, PORTABLE— Tuxbury Co., A. C.
BURLAP— Greenville Textile Supply Co.
BLOWERS AND BLOWER SYSTEMS— Carrier Engineering Corp.
 De Laval Steam Turbine Co.
 General Electric Co.
 Parks-Cramer Co.
 Perkins & Sons, B. F.
BOBBIN STRIPPER— Monarch Bobbin Cleaner Co.
 Terrell Machine Co.
CALENDAR ROLLS— Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W.
 Perkins & Son, B. F.
CARD CLOTHING— Ashworth Bros.
 Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.
CARD GRINDING MACHINERY— Drouself Bros.
 Roy & Son Co., B. S.
 Saco-Lowell Shops.
 Whitin Machine Works.
CARDS— Saco-Lowell Shops.
 Whitin Machine Works.
CARRIER APRONS— Link-Belt Company.
CASTINGS (IRON)— Chattanooga Boiler & Tank Co.
 Walsh & Weldner Co.
 Lookout Boiler & Mfg. Co.
CHAIN BELTS AND DRIVES— Link-Belt Co.
 Morse Chain Co.
CLOCKS— Chicago Watchman's Clock Works
CLOTH TESTERS— Perkins & Co., B. F.
CLUTCHES, FRICTION— Wood's, T. B., Sons Co.
COAL HANDLING MACHINERY— Link-Belt Co.
COAL AND COKE— Logan-Pocahontas Fuel Co.
 Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS— Catlin & Co.
 Ridley, Watts & & Co.
 Turner Co., J. Spencer.
 Whitman & Son, Clarence.
COMPRESSORS (AIR)— Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
 De Laval Steam Turbine Co.
 General Electric Co.
CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION— General Building Co.
CONDENSERS— Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Cr.
 Wheeler Condensing & Engineering Co.
CONDITIONING MACHINES— American Molstening Co.
 Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G.
CONDUIT FITTINGS— Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.
CONTRACTORS— See Mill Builders.
CONVEYING SYSTEMS— Link-Belt Company.
CONCRETE FLOOR HARDENER— Detroit Graphite Company
COOLERS (AIR)— See Humidifying Apparatus.
CORRUGATED IRON AND STEEL— Scaife & Sons, W. B.
COTTON MACHINERY— Ashworth Bros.
 Atherton Pin Grid Bar Co.
 Barber-Colman Co.
 Butterworth, H. W., & Sons Co.
 Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
 Draper Corporation.
 East Jersey Pipe Co.
 Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.
 Mason Machine Works.
 Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
 National Ring Traveler Co.
 Roy & Son Co., B. S.
 Saco-Lowell Shops.
 Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G.
 Stafford Co., The
 Universal Winding Co.
 Whitin Machine Works.
 Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
 Tolhurst Machine Works
 Terrell Machine Co.
COTTON OPENERS AND LAPERS— Saco-Lowell Shops.
 Whitin Machine Works.
COTTON SOFTENERS— Arabol Mfg. Co.
 Bosson & Lane.
 Kilpstein & Co., A.
 Seydel Mfg. Co., The.
 Wolf, Jacques & Co.
COTTON WASTE MACHINERY— Saco-Lowell Shops.
 Whitin Machine Works.
COUPLINGS, SHAFT— Wood's, T. B., Sons Co.
CRANES— Link-Belt Company.
DAMP PROOFING PAINT— Detroit Graphite Company
DESKS, STEEL FACTORY— Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
DIAL SCALES— American Kron Scale Co.
 Toledo Scale Co.
DISINFECTANTS— Masury Young Co.
 Seydel Mfg. Co., The.
DOBBY CHAIN— Rice Dobbs' Chain Co.
DOFFING BOXES— Rogers Fibre Co.
 Standard Fibre Co.
 Diamond States Fibre Co.
DOUBLERS— Saco-Lowell Shops.
 Universal Winding Co.
DOORS, STEEL— Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
DRAWING ROLLS— Metallic Drawing Roll Company.
DRINKING FOUNTAINS— Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.
DRIVES, SILENT CHAIN— Morse Chain Company.
 Link-Belt Company.
DRYERS, CENTRIFUGAL— East Jersey Pipe Co.
 Tolhurst Machine Works.
DYEING, DRYING, BLEACHING AND FINISHING MACHINERY— American Laundry Machinery Co.
 Butterworth, H. W., & Sons Co.
 East Jersey Pipe Co.
 Franklin Process Co.
 Klauder-Weldon Dye Machinery Co.
 Perkins, B. F., & Sons, Inc.
 Roy & Son Co., B. S.
 Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G.
 Tolhurst Machine Works.
DYE STUFFS AND CHEMICALS— Atlantic Dyestuff Co.
 Bosson & Lane.
 Campbell & Co., John.
 DuPont de Nemours & Co.
 Kilpstein & Co., A.
 Matleson Alkali Works..
 Metz & Co., H. A.
 National Aniline & Chemical Co.
 New Brunswick Chemical Co.
 Newport Chemical Works.
 Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
 Seydel Mfg. Co.
 United Chemical Products Co.
 Wolf, Jacques & Co.
ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION— General Electric Co.
 Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS— Hunting & Guerry.
ELECTRIC SUPPLIES— Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.
 General Electric Co.
ELECTRIC FANS— Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
 General Electric Co.
 Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F.
 Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
ELECTRIC HOISTS— Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
 General Electric Company.
 Link-Belt Company.
ELECTRIC LAMPS— General Electric Co.
 —See Lamps, Lighting.
ELECTRIC LIGHTING— Huntington & Guerry.
 Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
 General Electric Co.
 Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
ELECTRIC MOTORS— Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
 General Electric Co.
 Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
ELECTRIC SUPPLIES— General Electric Co.
 Greenville Textile Supply Co.
ELEVATORS— Link-Belt Company.
ELEVATOR, REVOLVING PORTABLE— See Portable Elevators.
ENGINEERS— Mees & Mees
ENGINEERS, MILL— See Architects and Mill Engineers.
ENGINEERS (VENTILATING)— Parks-Cramer Co.
ENGINES (STEAM, OIL, GAS, PUMP-ING)— Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
 High Point Machine Works
 De Laval Steam Turbine Co.
 Sydor Pump & Well Co.
EXHAUST FANS— General Electric Co.
 Perkins & Son, B. F.
 —See also Ventilating Apparatus.
EXTRACTORS— American Laundry Machinery Co.
 East Jersey Pipe Co.
 Tolhurst Machine Works.
FANS— General Electric Co.
 —See Electric; also Ventilator.
FEED WATER PUMPS— Morehead Mfg. Co.
FEED WATER PURIFIERS— Matleson Alkali Works..
 Scaife, W. B., & Sons.
FEED WATER REGULATORS— Powers Regulator Company.
FENCING— General Equipment Co.
FINISHING MACHINERY— See Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finishing.
FLAT WALL PAINT— Cooleedge, F. J., & Sons.
 Detroit Graphite Company
FLAT MACHINE COLORS— Detroit Graphite Company
FLOOR CLEANERS— Champion Chemical Co.
FLOOR STANDS— Wood's, T. B., Sons Co.
FLUTED ROLLS— Whitin Machine Works.
FLYER PRESSERS AND OVERHAULERS— Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
 Whitin Machine Works.
FLYERS— Whitin Machine Works.
 Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
FRICITION CLUTCHES— Wood's, T. B., Sons Co.
 —See Clutches.
FUSES— Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.
 General Electric Co.
GEARS— De Laval Steam Turbine Co.
 General Electric Co.
 Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
GEARING, SILENT FLEXIBLE— Link-Belt Company.
 Morse Chain Co.
GENERATING SETS— Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
 General Electric Co.
 Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
GRAB BUCKETS— Link-Belt Company.
GRATE BARS— Chattanooga Boiler & Tank Co.
 Eureka Iron Works.
 McNaughton Mfg. Co.
 Thomas Grate Bar Co.
GREASES— N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
 Swan & Finch Co.
GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINES— Roy & Son Co., B. S.
GRID BARS— Atherton Grid Bar Co.
GRAPHITE PAINT— Detroit Graphite Company
HANGERS, SHAFT— Wood's, T. B., Sons Co.
HARDWARE SUPPLIES— Textile Mill Supply Co.
 Walraven Co.
HARNESS TWINE— Garland Mfg. Co.
HARNESS AND FRAMES— —See Heddles and Frames.
HEDDLES AND FRAMES— Garland Mfg. Co.
 Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
HOUSE PAINT & VARNISH— Cooleedge, F. J., & Sons.
 Detroit Graphite Company
HOSPITAL SUPPLIES— Winchester Surgical Supply Co.
HUMIDIFYING AND AIR CONDITIONING APPARATUS— American Molstening Co.
 Carrier Engineering Corporation.
 Parks-Cramer Co.
HUMIDITY CONTROLLER— American Molstening Co.
 Carrier Engineering Corporation.
 Parks-Cramer Co.
HYDRO EXTRACTORS— East Jersey Pipe Co.
 Tolhurst Machine Co.
INSURANCE, LIABILITY— American Mutual Liability Ins. Co.
IRON FILLER— Detroit Graphite Company
KNIT GOODS, FINISHING MACHINES— Kaumagraph Co.
 Merrow Machine Co., The.
KNOTTERS— Barber-Colman Co.
LABORATORY EQUIPMENT— Winchester Surgical Supply Co.
LACE LEATHER— McLeod Leather & Belting Co.
LAMPS, ELECTRIC— General Electric Co.
LATHES— Walraven Co.
LAUNDRY MACHINERY— American Laundry Machinery Co.
 East Jersey Pipe Co.
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT— E. S. Draper.
LIABILITY INSURANCE— American Mutual Liability Ins. Co.
LOOM HARNEES— Garland Mfg. Co.
 McLeod Leather & Belting Co.
 Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
LOOM DROP WIRES— Greist Mfg. Co.
LOOM PICKERS— Garland Mfg. Co.
 McLeod Leather & Belting Co.
LOOMS— Stafford Co., The
 Draper Corporation.
 Saco-Lowell Shops.
LUMBER— Hutton & Bourbons Co.
 Hirach Lumber Company.
LUBRICANTS— Masury Young Co.
 Swan & Finch Co.
 N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
 Texas Company.
LUBRICATING GRAPHITE— Detroit Graphite Company
LUG STRAPS— Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
 McLeod Leather & Belting Co.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

MACHINISTS' TOOLS—
High Point Machine Works
Walraven Co.
MACHINERY ENAMEL—
Detroit Graphite Company
MANGLES—
American Laundry Machinery Co.
Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W.
MARKERS—
Kaumagraph Co.
Merrow Machine Co.
MERCERIZING MACHINERY—
Butterworth, H. W., & Sons Co.
Whitlin Machine Works.
METAL PAINT—
Johnson Paint Co.
Peaslee-Gaulbert Co.
METALLIC ROLLS—
Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
METAL PROTECTIVE PAINT—
Detroit Graphite Company
METERS—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
MILL ARCHITECTS—
—See Architects.
MILL STOCKS—
Hill, Clark & Co.
A. M. Law & Co.
MILL CONSTRUCTION—
David Lupton's Sons, Inc.
General Building Co.
Gude & Co.
Lockwood, Greene & Co.
Mees & Mees
MILL LIGHTING—
—See Electric Lighting.
MILL SUPPLIES—
High Point Machine Works
Diamond States Fibre Co.
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.
Greenville Textile Supply Co.
Hitchcock Co., F. C.
Odell Mill Supply Co.
Southern Distributing Co.
Textile Mill Supply Co.
Thomas Grate Bar Co.
Wilson Company.
Walraven Co.
MILL WHITE
Cooledge, F. J., & Sons.
Detroit Graphite Company
John Lucas & Co.
Johnson Paint Co.
MOTORS—
High Point Machine Works
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
Walraven Company.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
NAPPER ROLL GRINDING MACHINES—
Roy & Sons Co., B. B.
OILS—
Kilstein & Co., A.
John Lucas & Co.
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
Southern Cotton Oil Co.
Swan & Finch Co.
Texas Co.
Wadsworth, Howland & Co.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
OILING SYSTEMS—
De Laval Steam Turbine Co.
OPENING MACHINERY—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitlin Machine Works.
OVERSEAMING AND OVEREDGING MACHINES—
Merrow Machine Co.
OVERHAULERS—
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
PACKING (LEATHER)—
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
McLeod Leather & Belting Co.
PAINTS—
Chaffee Co., Thos. K.
Cooledge, F. J., & Sons.
Detroit Graphite Co.
Du Pont de Nemours & Co.
John Lucas & Co.
Johnson Paint Co.
Peaslee-Gaulbert Co., Inc.
Southern Cotton Oil Co.
Southern Distributing Co.
Tripod Paint Co.
Wadsworth, Howland & Co.
PAPER AND PAPER BOARDS—
Diamond State Fibre Co.
PARTITIONS, STEEL—
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
PATENTS—
Siggers & Slosser
PICKERS, LEATHER—
Garland Mfg. Co.
McLeod Leather & Belting Co.
PICKER STICKS—
Garland Mfg. Co.
Ivey Mfg. Co.
PIPE AND FITTINGS—
Parks-Cramer Co.
Schoff, W. E., & Sons
PIPE COVERING—
General Equipment Co.
PIPE JOINT CEMENT—
Detroit Graphite Company

PLASTERS—
Southern Gypsum Co., Inc.
PORTABLE ELEVATORS—
Link-Belt Company.
POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY—
High Point Machine Works
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
Link-Belt Company.
Morse Chain Company.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
Walraven Co.
Woods, T. B., Sons Co.
PREPARATORY MACHINERY (COTTON)—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G.
Whitlin Machine Works.
PRESSES—
American Laundry Machinery Co.
Butterworth, H. W., & Sons Co.
Collins Bros.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
PRESERVATIVES—
Barrett Co., The.
PRINTERS—
Clark Publishing Co.
PEROXIDE OF SODIUM—
Roessler & Hasslacher.
PICKERS AND LAPERS—
Whitlin Machine Works.
PULLEYS—
—See Transmission Machinery.
PULLEYS, CAST IRON—
Wood's, T. B., Sons Co.
PUMPS—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
De Laval Steam Turbine Co.
(Boiler Feed; also Centrifugal.)
Rumsey Pump Co.
Sydor Pump & Well Co.
PURIFYING AND FILTRATION PLANTS—
Scalfi, Wm. B., & Sons.
QUILLERS—
Universal Winding Co.
Whitlin Machine Works.
QUILL CLEANERS—
Terrell Machine Co.
REGULATORS—
Powers Regulator Co.
RING TRAVELERS—
National Ring Traveler Co.
Victor Ring Traveler Co.
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.
RING SPINNING FRAMES—
Whitlin Machine Works.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
ROLLS—
The Whitlin Machine Works.
Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
ROLLER BEARINGS—
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
ROOFING—
Barrett Co., The.
David Lupton's Sons, Inc.
Chattanooga Roofing & Foundry Co.
Walraven Co.
ROPE TRANSMISSION—
Link-Belt Company.
Wood's, T. B., Sons Co.
ROVING CANS AND BOXES—
American Vulcanized Fibre Co.
Rogers Fibre Co.
Standard Fibre Co.
Wilson Co.
Diamond States Fibre Co.
ROVING MACHINERY—
Whitlin Machine Works.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
RUBBER STAMPS—
Dixie Seal & Stamp Co.
SADDLES—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
SANITARY EQUIPMENT—
Kaustine Co.
Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.
Vogel Co., Joseph A.
SANITARY FOUNTAINS—
—See Drinking Fountains.
SASH, STEEL—
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
SCALES—
American Kron Scale Co.
Toledo Scale Co.
SCALLOP MACHINES—
Merrow Machine Co.
SCOURING POWDERS—
Champion Chemical Co.
SEALS—
Dixie Seal & Stamp Co.
SEWING MACHINES—
Merrow Machine Co.
SEPARATORS—
Draper Corporation.
SHAFTING, HANGERS, ETC.—
—See Power Transmission Machinery.
SHELL STITCH MACHINES—
Merrow Machine Co.
SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS—
Kaustine Co.
SHAFTING—
Wood's, T. B., Sons Co.
SHELVING, STEEL—
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.

SHUTTLES—
Draper Corporation.
Shambow Shuttle Co.
David Brown Co.
SHINGLES, ASBESTOS AND ASPHALT—
General Equipment Co.
SIZING STARCHES, GUMS—
Allen, Charles R.
Atlantic Dyestuff Co.
Arabot Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
Carolina Sizing & Chemical Co.
Corn Products Refining Co.
Drake Corporation.
United Chemical Products Co.
John P. Marston.
H. A. Metz & Co., Inc.
A. Kilstein & Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
Southern Distributing Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
Spartan Sizing Compound Co.
Jacques, Wolf & Co.
Masury Young Co.
SILENT CHAIN DRIVE—
Link-Belt Company.
Morse Chain Company.
SKEWERS—
Courtney, The Dana S., Co.
Ivey Mfg. Co.
Jordan Mfg. Co.
SKYLIGHT, ROLLED STEEL—
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
SOFTENERS (COTTON)—
United Chemical Products Corp.
Arabot Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
Jacques, Wolf & Co.
Metz, H. A., & Co., Inc.
Seydel Mfg. Co., The.
SLASHERS AND EQUIPMENT—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
SLASHER AND CLEARER CLOTHS—
Hitchcock Co., F. C.
SOAP—
Arabot Mfg. Co.
Dobbin Soap Mfg. Co.
Kilstein & Co., A.
Seydel Mfg. Co., The.
United Chemical Products Co.
SOFTENERS—
—See Cotton Softener.
SPINDLES—
Draper Corporation.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Whitlin Machine Works.
SPINNING FRAME SADDLES—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
SPINNING RINGS—
Draper Corporation.
Greist Mfg. Co.
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.
Whitlin Machine Works.
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
SPINNING TAPE—
American Textile Banding Co.
SPOOLS—
Courtney, The Dana S., Co.
Ivey Mfg. Co.
Jordan Mfg. Co.
—See Bobbins, Spools, Shuttles.
SPROCKETS, SILENT CHAIN—
Link-Belt Company.
Morse Chain Co.
STARCH—
—See Sizing, Starch and Gum.
SPOOLERS—
Draper Corporation.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitlin Machine Works.
STEAM TRAPS—
Powers Regulator Co.
STENCILS—
Dixie Seal & Stamp Co.
STEEL, STRUCTURAL—
Chattanooga Boiler & Tank Co.
David Lupton's Sons, Inc.
Southern Engineering Co.
STRAPS—
Deford Co., The.
STRAP LEATHER—
Deford Co., The.
SOLDERLESS CONNECTIONS (FRANKEN) —
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
SWITCH BOXES—
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.
TANNERS—
Deford Co., The.
TANKS—
Chattanooga Boiler & Tank Co.
Lookout Boiler & Mfg. Co.
Southern Engineering Co.
Walsh & Weldner Co.
TAPES, BRAIDS AND EDGINGS—
American Textile Banding Co.
TELEPHONES, AUTOMATIC—
Select-O-Phone Corporation.
TEXTILE MACHINERY SPECIALTIES
Greenville Textile Supply Co.
Cocker Machine and Foundry Co.
TERMOMETERS—
Powers Regulator Co.
TEMPLES—
Draper Corporation.
TESTING APPARATUS (FABRICS)—
Perkins, B. F., & Son, Inc.
TRANSFER STAMPS—
Kaumagraph Co.

TRAPS—
—See Steam Traps.
TOWERS—
Southern Engineering Co.
TRANSMISSION MACHINERY—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
Odell Mill Supply Co.
East Jersey Pipe Co.
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
Link-Belt Company.
Morse Chain Co. (Silent Chain).
Perkins, B. F., & Sons, Inc.
Tolhurst Machine Works.
Wood's, T. B., Sons Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
TOILETS—
Kaustine Co.
Vogel Co., Jos. A.
TOOLS—
Walraven Co.
TOOL CABINETS AND STANDS,
STEEL—
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
TOWERS—
Chattanooga Boiler & Tank Co.
Southern Engineering Co.
TRANSMISSION SILENT CHAIN—
Link Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
TRUCKS (LIFTING)—
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
TRUCKS (MILL)—
American Vulcanized Fibre Co.
Diamond States Fibre Co.
Standard Fibre Co.
Rogers Fibre Co.
TURBINES (STEAM)—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
De Laval Steam Turbine Co.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
TWISTING MACHINERY—
Draper Corporation.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitlin Machine Works.
UNDERWEAR MACHINES—
Merrow Machine Co.
VALVES—
Powers Regulator Co.
VENTILATING APPARATUS—
American Moltening Co.
Carrier Engineering Corporation.
East Jersey Pipe Co.
General Electric Co.
Parks-Cramer Co.
Perkins, B. F., & Son, Inc.
Sargent's, C. G., Sons.
Tolhurst Machine Works.
WALL PLASTERS—
Southern Gypsum Co., Inc.
WARPERS—
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
Draper Corporation.
WARP DRESSING—
Drake Corporation.
WARP STOP MOTION—
Draper Corporation.
WARP TYING MACHINERY—
Barber-Colman Co.
WASHERS, CLOTH—
American Laundry Machinery Co.
WASHERS (FIBRE)—
American Vulcanized Fibre Co.
WASTE BINS, STEEL
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
WASTE RECLAIMING MACHINERY
American Laundry Machinery Co.
Saco Lowell Shops.
Whitlin Machine Works.
WATCHMAN'S CLOCKS—
Chicago Watchman's Clock Works
WATER INTAKE SCREENS—
Link-Belt Company.
WELDING OUTFITS—
General Electric Co.
High Point Machine Works
Walraven Co.
WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS—
Arabot Mfg. Co.
Atlantic Dyestuff Co.
Bosson & Lane.
Marston, John P.
Kilstein, A., & Co.
Metz, H. A.
Newport Chemical Works.
Seydel Mfg. Co., The.
Jacques, Wolf & Co.
Campbell, John, & Co.
WATER WHEELS—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
WELL DRILLING—
Sydor Pump & Well Co.
WINDERS—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Universal Winding Co.
WINDOWS—
David Lupton's Sons, Inc.
Southern Engineering Co.
WINDOW FRAMES AND SASH,
STEEL—
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
WHIZZERS—
East Jersey Pipe Co.
Tolhurst Machine Works.
YARN CONDITIONING MACHINES—
—See Conditioning Machines.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ADVERTISERS

A

Allen, Chas. R., Charleston, S. C.
American Kron Scale Co., 430 E. 53rd St., New York.
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
American Moistening Co., Boston, Mass.
American Textile Banding Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
American Vulcanized Fibre Co., Wilmington, Del.
American Laundry Machinery Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Arabot Mfg. Co., New York.
Ashworth Bros., Charlotte, N. C.
Atherton Pin Grid Bar Co., Providence, R. I.
Atlanta Brush Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Atlanta Gas Light Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Atlanta Paper Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Atlantic Dyestuff Co., 88 Ames Bldg., Boston, Mass.
Atlantic Textile Co., Salisbury, N. C.

B

Barber Colman Co., Rockford, Ill.
Baltimore Belting Company, Spartanburg, S. C.
B'um, George J., Charlotte, N. C.
Bosson & Lane, Atlantic, Mass.
Brown Co., David, Lawrence, Mass.
Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa.

C

Campbell, John, & Co., New York.
Carolina Brush Co., 1431 South Boulevard, Charlotte, N. C.
Carolina Size & Chemical Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Carrier Engineering Corp., New York.
Cattin & Co., 345 Broadway, New York.
Chaffee Co., Thos. K., Providence, R. I.
Champion Chemical Co., Asheville, N. C.
Charlotte Leather Belting Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Chattanooga Roofing & Foundry Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Watchman's Clock Works, 1526 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago.
Chattanooga Boiler & Tank Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., Gastonia, N. C.
F. J. Cooledge & Sons, Atlanta, Ga.
Collins Bros. Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I.
Corn Products Refining Co., New York.
Cotton States Belting & Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Courtney Co., Dana S., Chicopee, Mass.

D

DeLaval Steam Turbine Co., Trenton, N. J.
The Deford Co., Baltimore, Md.
Detroit Graphite Co., Detroit, Mich.
Dixie Seal and Stamp Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co., Bristol, R. I.
Diamond State Fibre Co., Bridgeport, Pa.
Draper, E. S., 506 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
Draper Corp., Hopedale, Mass.
Drousefield Bros., 232 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
Drake Corporation, Norfolk, Va.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.
Dunn & Co., 15 W. Trade, Charlotte, N. C.

E

East Jersey Pipe Co., Patterson, N. J.
Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass.
Eureka Iron Works, Inc., Lincolnton, N. C.

F

Federal Tax Service Corporation, Charlotte, N. C.
Franklin Process Co., Providence, R. I.

G

Garland Mfg. Co., Saco, Me.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.
General Building Company, 524 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.
Grant Leather Corporation, Kingsport, Tenn.
Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.
Greist Mfg. Co., New Haven, Conn.
Gude & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

H

Haywood Dept., T. Holt, 65 Leonard St., New York.
High Point Machine Works, High Point, N. C.
Hirsch Lumber Co., 1203 Heard National Bank Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.
Hitchcock Co., F. C., 50 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass.
Huntington & Guerry, Greenville, S. C.
Hutton & Bourbonnais Co., Hickory, N. C.

I

Ivey Mfg. Co., Hickory, N. C.

J

Johnson Paint Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Jones Machinery Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Jordan Mfg. Co., Monticello, Ga.

K

Kaumagraph Co., 209 W. 38th St., New York.
Kaustine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Keever Starch Co., Greenville, S. C.
Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Company, Jenkintown, Pa.
Klipstein & Co., A., New York.

L

Link Belt Co., Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Lookout Boiler & Mfg. Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Lockwood, Greene & Co., Boston, Mass.
Logan-Pocahontas Fuel Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Lucas, John, & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Lupton, David, Sons, Inc., Philadelphia.

M

Macrodri Fibre Co., Woonsocket, R. I.
Marston Co., John P., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.
Masury-Young Co., 196 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
Mauney Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Mathieson Alkali Works, 25 W. 43rd St., New York, N. Y.
McLeod Leather Belting Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Merrow Machine Co., Hartford, Conn.
Metallic Drawing Roll Co., Indian Orchard, Mass.
Mees & Mees, Charlotte, N. C.
Metz & Co., H. A., 122 Hudson St., New York.
Monarch Bobbin Cleaner Co., Union, S. C.
Morehead Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.
Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, N. Y.
McNaughton Mfg. Co., Maryville, Tenn.

N

National Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I.
National Aniline & Chemical Co., New York.
New Brunswick Chemical Co., New Brunswick, N. J.
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 165 Broadway, New York.
Newport Chemical Works, Passaic, N. J.

O

Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.

P

Parks-Cramer Co., Fitchburg, Mass.
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co., Central Falls, R. I.
Perkins, B. F. & Sons, Holyoke, Mass.
Pease-Gaulbert Co., Louisville, Ky.
Powers Regulator Co., The, Chicago, Ill.
Puro-Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co., Haydenville, Mass.

R

Rice, Dobby Chain Co., Millbury, Mass.
Rogers Fibre Co., 121 Beach St., Boston, Mass.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 709 Sixth Ave., New York.
Roy & Sons Co., B. S., Worcester, Mass.
Rumsey Pump Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

S

Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.
Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G., Graniteville, Mass.
Scaife & Sons Co., Wm. B., Oakmont, Pa.
Scott & Co., Henry L., Providence, R. I.
Screw Machine Products Corporation, Providence, R. I.
S K F Industries, Inc., New York.
Select-O-Phone Corporation, Providence, R. I.
Seydel Mfg. Co., Jersey City, N. J.
Southern Distributing Co., Charleston, S. C.

T

Shambow Shuttle Co., Woonsocket, R. I.
Sirrine, J. E., Greenville, S. C.
Sonneborn & Sons, Inc., L., 262 Pearl St., New York.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Southern Engineering Co., Charlotte, N. C.

V

Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Co., Roanoke, Va.
Vogel Co., Jos. A., Wilmington, Del.

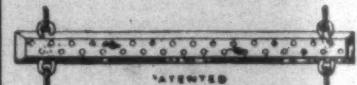
W

Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Boston, Mass.
Walraven Co., The, Atlanta, Ga.
Walsh & Weidner Boiler Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.
Ridley Watts & Co., New York.
Wheeler Condenser & Engineering Co., Carteret, N. J.
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass.
Whitman & San, Clarence, New York.
Wilson Co., Greenville, S. C.
Winchester Surgical Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Wolf & Co., Jacques, Passaic, N. J.
Wood's, T. B., Sons Co., Chambersburg, Pa.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Woonsocket, R. I.

Y

Yadkin Brick Yards, New London, N. C.

Improved Dobby Chain



Dobby Cords

**Rice Dobby Chain Co.
Millbury, Mass.**
Send Us Your Order To-day

COMPLETE DYEHOUSE EQUIPMENT
Special Machinery for
Textile Mills
**The Klauder-Weldon Dyeing
Machine Co.**
Jenkintown, Pa.

Fire Without Having A Cleaning Period Or



For Use with Either Natural, Induced or Forced Draft

FOR DETAILED INFORMATION WRITE

THOMAS GRATE BAR COMPANY
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

TOPS RECLOTHED

LICKERINS REWOUND

COTTON MILL MACHINERY REPAIRED

12 to 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Thursday, June 30, 1921.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Why a Morse Silent Chain

The Morse silent chain is used because of its superiority based on the design of the exclusive "rocker-joint" construction, the very highest grade of material and heat treatment, the extreme accuracy in manufacturing and the engineering assistance in the designing of textile drives by engineers trained in this particular line and backed by the long standing reputation of the MORSE CHAIN COMPANY.

DO YOU KNOW about the MORSE Line Shaft Drive,
The MORSE Spinning Frame Drive?

Write for Booklets

Send for INFORMATION Address NEAREST Office
FACTS will Surprise You



Morse Chain Co.

Ithaca, N. Y.



ASSISTANCE FREE
CHARLOTTE, N. C., 404 Commercial Bank Building

Cleveland
Chicago
Baltimore
Boston
New York

Detroit
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
San Francisco

Atlanta
Montreal
Minneapolis
St. Louis

"MORSE" is the guarantee always behind our
Efficiency, Durability and Service

SEE OUR EXHIBIT AT THE
7th National Exposition of Chemical Industries
8th Coast Artillery Armory, NEW YORK
Week of Sept. 12th

Atlantic Blacks

Anticipating the expectations of our customers, we have increased the strength of our ATLANTIC BLACKS materially, without increasing their prices.

This is a continuation of the ATLANTIC policy of not only giving the best quality—the quality that has caused others to offer Blacks "as good as ATLANTIC BLACK"—but also of giving the best intrinsic money value to be had on the market today.

Atlantic Dyestuff Company

Works: PORTSMOUTH and BURRAGE

NEW YORK
CHARLOTTE

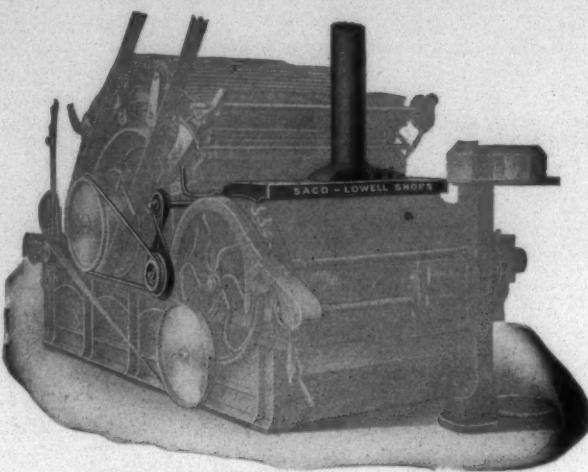
Main Office: BOSTON

CHICAGO

PHILADELPHIA
PROVIDENCE

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

TEXTILE MACHINERY



SACO-LOWELL CARD STRIPPER

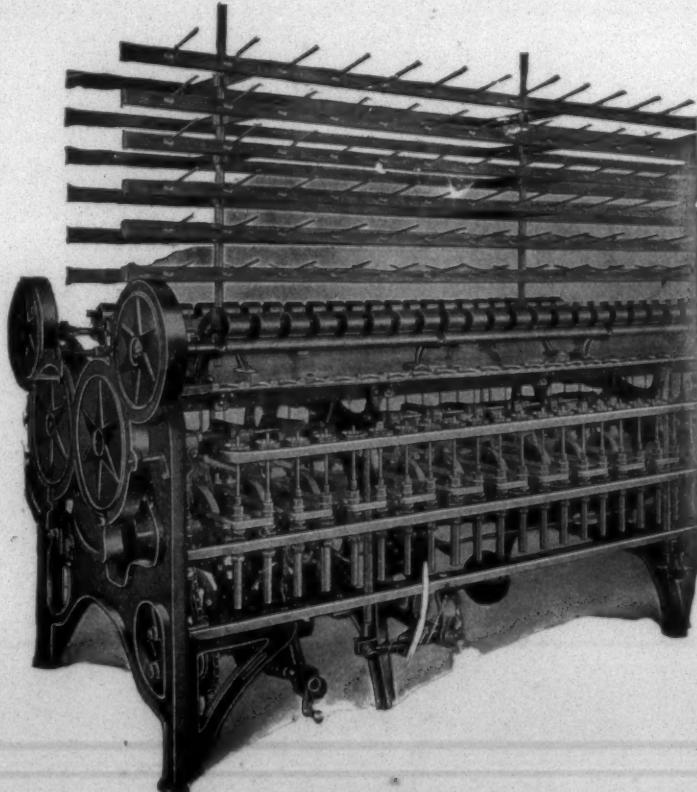
SIMPLE PRACTICAL DURABLE

For Further Information Address

ROGERS W. DAVIS, Sou. Agent
Charlotte, N. C.

Or

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS
NEWTON UPPER FALLS, MASS.
Southern Branch Office, Greenville, S. C.



TAPE-DRIVEN TWISTERS

Save 50 per cent. operative power
Produce more even yarn

COLLINS BROTHERS MACHINE COMPANY, Pawtucket, R. I.
A. B. CARTER, Southern Representative, Greenville, S. C.

LEATHER "ARROW" BELTING

MANUFACTURED BY

Cotton States Belting & Supply Company

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

WRITE FOR PRICES

Built Up To a Standard----Not Down To a Price

IT SELLS BECAUSE IT SATISFIES

IDEAL POWER TRANSMISSION

Standard Pressed Steel Company

Jenkintown, Pa.

"ARROW" BELTING

Selling Agent

Hyatt Roller Bearing Company

NEW YORK

COTTON STATES BELTING & SUPPLY CO., Atlanta, Ga.



Our New Products:

DIRECT SKY BLUE T CONC.

DIRECT BLACK E. U. CONC.

DIRECT BLUE 2B CONC.

DIRECT BLUE 3B CONC.

DIRECT BROWN GC CONC.

All Shades of

NAVY BLUE & CORDOVAN

UNITED CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CORPORATION

Importers, Exporters and Manufacturers

York & Colgate Sts.

Jersey City, N. J.

Southern Office, Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

REPRESENTATIVES:

R. T. GRANT, Charlotte, N. C.

GEO. W. WATSON, Hazlehurst, Miss.

B. R. DABBS, Atlanta, Ga.

W. A. GILES, President & Treasurer

F. M. COX, Secretary

TEXTILE SPECIALTY CO. BELTON, S. C.

Manufacturers Robert's Roving Clamp and Spinning Frame Cleaner.

Day Adjustable Rocker Shaft Bearings.

Iron, Brass and Aluminum Castings.

Cotton Mill work a specialty.

The Yarn Conditioning Machine



The practical means for setting twist and effectively preventing kinky filling.
C. G. SARGENTS SONS CORPORATION
GRANITEVILLE, MASS.

Southern Agent
FRED H. WHITE
Charlotte, N. C.



The Standard of Excellence for
Electrical Installations
IN TEXTILE MILLS AND
VILLAGES

HUNTINGTON & GUERRY, Inc.
GREENVILLE, S. C.